The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,609—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

Published Monthly.—Price 8 Annas.

FOR BEST HORSES AND DOGS
USE
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC SOAP.
It cures Mange, destroys Parasites on animals, improves the coat, and prevents unpleasant odour. Specially useful against Greasy Heel or Mud Fever on Horses, and to keep Flies away.
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S KENNELS.
In 1 and 2½ lb. Jars, 1s. and 2s. each; 4 and 7-lb. Tins, 3s. and 5s. each (English rates).
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. CO.,

HOMEWARD MAIL STEAMER 18TH APRIL.

IN consequence of the demand for ACCOMMODATION by the HOMEWARD MAIL of the 18th April, a larger Steamer, the "AUSTRALIA," has been fixed in place of the "Oriental" and some more Passages can now be booked.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
† GANGES	4256	T. F. Creery	15th Feb.
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	22nd "
† SUTLEJ	4293	A. Symons	29th "
P.&O. SHANNON	4189	F. Reeve	7th March
P.&O. GANGES	4286	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M. CALEDONIA	7553	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4304	A. Symons	28th "
P.&O. PENINSULAR	3997	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	11th "
P.M.S. AUSTRALIA	6981	I. Reeves	18th "
P.&O.S. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	25th "
P.M.S. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4972	A. Symons	9th "
P.&O. CARTHAGE	5283	M. DeHorne	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	22nd May
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

The Steamers marked P.&O. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.&O.S. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.M.S. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked P.M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No Passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo. Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th February, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st May 1896
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st June 1896

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,953	350	7th March 96
MARIA TERESA	V. Ghersmann	3,042	350	7th April 96

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ELEKTRA		3,185	350	21st Feb. 96

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. VINCENZO FLORIO ..... 5th March 1896
S. S. Duc. BALDUINO ..... 2nd April 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months, Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the Option of going viâ Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS,



PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents :—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 4.
Packing and Postage extra.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KUERACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th February, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, about the 15th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th February, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on or about the 13th February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, and Bussreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2 860 tons, about the 11th February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,028 tons, about the 15th February, calling at Mahe (Seychelles,) Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for disbarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & CO., London.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday,
OCEANIEN	4259	C. Schmitz	21st March 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5639	C. Delacroix	18th April "
YARRA	4255	C. de Maubuge	16th May "
SYDNEY	4252	C. Aubert	13th June "
CALEDONIEN	4232	C. L. Blanc	11th July "
MELBOURNE	4080	C. Bourdon	8th August "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on
SALAZIE	C. Chevalier	4,253	12th Feb. 1896.

Fourweekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The s. s. "ALPHEE" will LEAVE, on or about the 12th February.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

The s. s. LA SEYNE will leave Bombay on 11th February for KURRACHEE, ADEN and MARSEILLES in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar, Madagascar and Mauritius.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SERRAVALLO'S FERRUGINOUS QUININE,

THE
GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC
OF
PERUVIAN BARK and IRON.

OVER 300 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an
EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price per Bottle, Rs. 2-8. Per Dozen, Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY :
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.



FIELD, MARINE AND OPERA GLASSES.

ALUMINIUM BINOCULARS, in crocodile, morocco, black, and green-covered body. Price : Cash Rs. 60 to Rs. 95.
BIJOU OPERA GLASSES, in Ivory, Pearl, Silver, &c.
LILIPUT FIELD and OPERA GLASS, very powerful. Price : Cash Rs. 8-12. In aluminium, Cash Rs. 12-8.
MARINE BINOCULARS, specially constructed to give a large field of view, clear definition, great powers. Price : From Cash Rs. 65 to Rs. 75.
MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, specially made for the use of officers, large field, great power, aluminium. Price : Cash Rs. 77 to Rs. 122-8.
PORTABLE TOURIST or MARINE GLASS, morocco-covered body, in sling cases. Price : From Cash Rs. 37 to Rs. 76.
TOURIST or MARINE THREE-POWER BINOCULARS, with changeable eye-piece. Can be used as Field, Marine, or Opera Glass. In aluminium. Cash Rs. 140 and Rs. 120.
TELESCOPIC BINOCULAR, morocco body, with ocular adjustment, invaluable for long ranges. Price : Cash Rs. 190.
SUPERIOR THREE-DRAW TELESCOPES, black stitched leather body, caps and sling. Price : From Cash Rs. 20 to Rs. 57.
SUPERIOR FOUR-DRAW TELESCOPES, pancratic eye-piece, bronzed slides, black leather body. Price : From Cash Rs. 40 to Rs. 110.
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE on tripod stand, with powerful eye-piece for terrestrial or celestial use. Price : Cash Rs. 108.
TARGET TELESCOPE, 2½ object glass, mahogany stand. Price : Cash Rs. 288.
THE LORD BURY TELESCOPE. Price : Cash Rs. 100.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

AT WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.'S SALE.

200 PAIRS
CREAM MADRAS CURTAINS.

3½ Yards Long Usual price ..... Rs. 8-8.
Half-price ..... Rs. 4-4.

CALL AND SEE THIS.
GREAT BARGAIN.

THE ARMY

USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS
AND SODA WATER MACHINES,
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND IN WAR.

THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN THE CHIN HILLS.
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR BY THEM.

THE
SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN AMIRUDIN, Market Agency, 6, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE NO MEDICINE FOR A COUGH OR COLD BUT KEMP'S COUGH SYRUP, AND YOU MAY RELY ON A SPEEDY CURE.

FINER THAN ANYTHING IMPORTED. DOES THE WORK QUICKLY AND WELL.
Re. 1 Per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

CONSTANT COMPLAINTS

are made of the BAD CONDITION in which some imported medicines reach consumers in India.

ESPECIALLY is this the CASE

With preparations of Sarsaparilla, and those who habitually use this invaluable remedy are strongly recommended to purchase only

KEMP'S EXTRACTS

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7-8 per bottle.
KEMP'S IODISED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.
Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per bottle.

BOTH ARE prepared in the Company's Laboratory. From the finest Jamaica root—by the most approved scientific methods—and under highly skilled and most careful supervision.
WILL ALWAYS be found SWEET, PURE, FRESH.
Fluid and in finer condition than any imported preparation of the Drug.
Specify Kemp's and take no substitute.
Beware of Poisonous and Injurious Blood Medicines.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.
Estbd. 1870.

IN THE NEW YEAR

You may want a STIMULANT and PICK-ME-UP—and you can get nothing to equal

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

A skilful combination of the most valuable tonics known to the scientific world.

PLEASANT to the PALATE.

MAY BE TAKEN AS A LIQUEUR AFTER MEALS.
Invaluable in all Nerve Complaints and to those recovering from severe illness, as well as those who want only an occasional stimulant.
FAR AHEAD OF ANYTHING IMPORTED.
Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD,	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

MILITARY SIGNALLING OR RIFLE RANGE CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

SUITABLE also for Racing or Noting the passage of seconds or fractions of a second.

In the Chronograph Watch we have an independent centre second hand which can be released, stopped, and returned to Zero by three distinct applications of pressure to the winding Coronet or in the case of Hunters and Half Hunters to a small stud at the side of the Case. The three actions of the long hand in no way effect the movement of the Watch, nor will the Watch cease to record the progression of time as the Stop Watch will do.

We have now introduced a Chronograph Watch, having the most reliable movement possible in the most simple form with a view to bringing a thoroughly First Class accurate, reliable and Safe Chronograph Watch within a reasonable price, and in offering this Watch to the public, we do so in the fullest confidence that it will give the utmost satisfaction and do credit to our recommendation.

DESCRIPTION.

Nickel Silver Case crystal face, bold dial, keyless lever, with triple Chronograph action, having a minute recorder strong movement with compensation balance for extremes of temperature Palladium hair spring. The highest quality in the most simple form. All complete in Case with spare glass and main spring, Rs. 90.

CHRONOGRAPH ONLY.

We have also a Chronograph without any Watch, but having the new triple action on the winding Coronet and having also a minute recorder which we offer for Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

HAMILTON and Co. have an unequalled Stock of Silver Plate, suitable for VOLUNTEER or ATHLETIC Prizes, SPORTING TROPHIES, &c.

HAMILTON and Co. have just put into stock A LARGE VARIETY of Silver and Electro-Plated Goods, suitable for PRESENTATION on all occasions.

OF GREAT BEAUTY OF DESIGN, EXCELLENT FINISH, AND MODERATE PRICE.

Our Well Illustrated and SPECIAL LIST of NOVELTIES sent POST FREE to all applicants.

RACING CHRONOGRAPHS IN GOLD AND SILVER.

TIMEPIECES IN SPECIAL CASES FOR AFFIXING TO DASH BOARDS.

HAMILTON & COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1808.)

TRUNKS, BAGS, PORTMANTEAUS.

LADIES' DRESS BASKETS, LADIES' TRUNKS, TROOPSHIP TRUNKS, LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASES, UNIFORM CASES, GLADSTONE, ODD KIT, HAND, AND CASH BAGS.
HOLDALLS, CORK MATTRESSES,
HAT CASES, TRAVELLING BATHS, &c., &c.
DECK-CHAIRS—30 Varieties.
From Rs. 3-8 Each.

THORPE AND CO.,

THE TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS.
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S
GRAND CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF WILD ANIMALS.

MATINEE TO-DAY, 4 P.M. } A GREAT PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.
OUR MAMMOTH WEEK,
"NOTHING BETTER."
STILL THE CROWDS!
STILL THE FURORE!
JUST THE SHOW FOR THE PEOPLE.
A GOLDEN CHAIN IN THE GILDED AGE OF AMUSEMENTS.
"NO QUESTION OF SUCCESS."
A WHIRLWIND OF ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE EYE AND EAR.
EVERY EVENING AT 9 P.M.
LOCATION OF OUR PAVILION ON THE MAIDAN.
Doors open at 8 P.M. Commence at 9 P.M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEES.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Children half price to all parts.
Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence sharp at 4 p.m.
Seats at MITCHELL'S Cigar Store, Medows Street.
☞ All Matinee Programmes are a Facsimile of the Evening ones and in no way curtailed.

CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative. ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

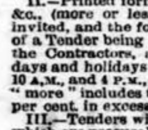
THE THESPIAN CLUB.
PATRON—H. E. THE GOVERNOR
Will produce at the
GAIETY THEATRE
ON
FRIDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9-15 P.M., AND
ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 15TH FEB.
AT 3-30 P.M.
THE ABSURDLY FUNNY ECCENTRICITY
IN 3 ACTS,
THE WEDDING MARCH,
BY
W. S. GILBERT.
NEW SCENERY! NEW DRESSES!!
MUSIC!! DANCING!!
Box Office at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

PRICES:

Stalls and Seats in Boxes	Rs. 4
Second Seats	" 2
Back Seats	" 1

For the Matinee on Saturday the price for Stalls and Seats in Boxes will be Rs. 3 only.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to back Seats.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



THE S. S. "NADIR," 2,011 Tons, Captain W. J. CREBBIN, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 15th February 1896.
Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passage apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Agents.
42, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "SALAZIE," are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in the PRINCE'S DOCK, Shed No N. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent in to the Office within eight days after the Discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 noon, on 2nd March, 1896, for the supply of TENTS and CLOTHS for repair of the same to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April 1896, up to the 31st March, 1899.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists of Schedules" of the Tents, &c., (more or less) for the supply of which Tenders are invited, and the form of Contract deed which, in the event of a Tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable at this office daily. (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 17th to 27th inst., between 10 A.M., and 4 P.M., (on Saturdays till 1 P.M., only). The term "more" includes the supply of Stores if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original Tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms, which are procurable on application at this office, at the rate of one Rupee for each Set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1896. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—In the event of the party whose Tender is accepted failing to take it up, his earnest-money will be forfeited.

VI.—On failure of the Contract, it shall be competent for the Inspector-General of Ordnance to confiscate the whole or any part of the security deposit to Government at his own discretion.

VII.—Parties tendering are particularly requested to give their address in full. All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lieut.-Col., R.A., Ordnance Officer in charge.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS
RECENTLY ARRIVED.
T. HINE & Co.'s BRANDIES.
T. HINE & Co.'s V. S. O. P. BRANDY,
A very Superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the First Time in India.
At Rs. 120 per dozen Quarts.
T. HINE & Co.'s *** BRANDY
At Rs. 62 per dozen.
T. HINE & CO.'S PALE* BRANDY,
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes)
At Rs. 50 per dozen Quarts.
APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Sole Agents for India,
(Opposite the Bombay Bank, Bank Street)
OR
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE,
33, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks. Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

"GLEN BROOM" WHISKY.
FINE OLD SCOTCH.
Rs. 30-0 per Doz., or Rs. 2-10 per Bottle.
May be obtained from PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace.
SOLE AGENTS:—
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Surplus and Unserviceable Stores, lathe, pumps anvils, beam, scales, weigh-bridge, hoses, copper, iron brass, cast-iron, coal ashes, tables, iron safe, &c.

Under instructions from P. C. H. SNOW, Esq., C. S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Paltan Road, near the Crawford, Markets, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 2, p.m., the following, viz., lathe, pumps, beam, scales, weights, iron safe, anvil, street lanterns, brackets, platform scale, lawn mowers, silver seal, leather, I. R., and canvas hoses, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, lamps, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, empty K. oil tins, woods, casks, wrought and cast-iron boots, tables, chairs, rafters, tiles, garden shears, clocks, flushing cisterns, empty iron drums, paint pots, boards, grinding millstones, tapes, naves, coal ashes, &c.

Also TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Bridge Pipe Depot, consisting of old wooden posts, ladders, W. I. brackets, lanterns, glass founts, chimneys, stoneware pipes, grating, cast-iron, copper, empty K. oil tins with cases, &c.

Also at 4 p.m. at Love Grove Pumping Station, Worli, consisting of a 5-ton weigh-bridge, scrap iron, coal ashes, clinker, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mr. W. P. SAYERS, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at 1 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Sankli Street, Byculla, personal effects, household furniture, jewellery, old coins, postage stamps, and very valuable library, comprising Early Records of Travel, Manners and Customs of the People of India and the East, with rare engravings and maps, works on Natural History, Voyages and Travels and Miscellaneous Literature, by Standard Authors. A magnificent set of Mrs. Inchbald's "The Theatre," British, Modern, and Old Plays, &c., &c.

Catalogues of books are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—Jewellery, stamps and coins can be seen at Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors, at their office, at Tamarind Lane, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of coloured and grey piece goods—

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built palanquin office-shigram in very good order.
1 chesnut Arab pony, 13-2½, 6 years, believed sound, quiet to ride and has been broken to harness.
1 powerful grey Arab, about 14 hands, aged, going in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong-built, circular glass-fronted brougham.
1 second-hand strong victoria with removeable choach-box.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES at Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Musari's Stable, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Under instructions from Mr. Ahmed Mahomed Mosari, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—

25 Arab horses and ponies belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Ebrahim Bin Dosari.
The horses are new on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HINK'S NEW TABLE AND HANGING KEROSINE LAMPS.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor—

One invoice of Hink's table and hanging kerosine lamps, reading lamps, bracket lamps with mirror, hall lanterns, wall lamps, glass founts, fancy gloves, green shades, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LIBRARY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th, and THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., each day Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, 22, Apollo Street Fort, a very valuable library, consisting of a large number of Indian and Oriental Works, Works of Reference and Biographies, Voyages and Travels, Novels, Burton's Arabian Nights, Chambers' Encyclopædia &c. &c. the property of ROCHFORT DAVIES, Esq. proceeded to England.

Catalogues will be published and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 32 BALES GREY MEXICAN T CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Veljee Devjee, and on account and at the risk of the purchaser Ezekiel Ezra Elisha *alias* Ezekiel Ezra Elisha Sassoon, of Military Square Lane, Fort.—

Ex s s Hispania.
V D 5387-90—4 bales 400 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, No. 5299.
Ex s s City of London.
V D 5410-15—6 bales 595 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, No 5299.
Ex s s Clan Murray.
V D 5416-20—5 bales 500 pieces grey Mexican T cloth No 5299.
V D 5430-34—5 bales 500 pieces grey Mexican T cloth, No 5299.
Ex s s Clan Macrae.
M K 188-200—12 bales grey Mexican T cloth, No. 3299.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
Suit No. 140 of 1894.

Motichand Haruckchand and Choonilal Motichand, Plaintiffs
versus.
Maneckchand Kapoorchand .... Defendant.

In pursuance of directions contained in the consent decree made herein on the 11th day of July, 1895, and under instructions from the defendant abovenamed, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. the undermentioned valuable jewellery, on account and at the risk of the abovenamed plaintiffs, viz:—

2 bhikhvalis, containing 4 emerald beads and 2 diamond beads,
1 jadav choodo containing 8 diamonds, ruby, and emerald bangles.
1 brilliant galaband (necklace).
1 pearl necklace containing 29 pearls and 9 ruby beads.
1 brilliant and ruby necklace.
4 diamond bangles,
1 emerald bead weighing about 12½ rutties.
1 pair pearls (mazaj) weighing about 23¼ rutties.
21 ruby beads weighing about 36 rutties.
1 diamond and ruby neckl ce.
1 diamond and ruby watch chain.
12 emerald beads wighing about 41½ rutties.
3 pearls out of a bunde of 43,
1 gold hook.
The property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works.

A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW NAGPADA, OPPOSITE MASTAN TANK, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Hoosein Currim, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 25th day of March, 1892, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece of ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Nagpada or between Mastan Tank Street, and passage outside the Fort, in the District and Island of Bombay, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16888, and new survey No. 2-3888, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 12, and Ward No. 648, containing by admeasurement 54 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Seedick Alloo, on the west by the property formerly of Fakeer Curson and now that of Joosub Hoosein, on the north by a public passage, between Mastan Tank Street, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CHOICE PLANTS AND SURAT COW.

On THURSDAY, the 20th inst., at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Action at Flagstaff House, Parel Tank Road, near the Government House Gate a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, consisting of roses, geraniums, palms, eucharis, and other lilies of sorts, ferns, begonias, violets, portulacea chrysanthemums, garden tools, water tubs, English garden roller, one healthy Surat cow with female calf, giving about 10 seers milk daily, etc., the property of S. TOMLINSON, Esq., Water Engineer, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas; Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

A. F. FERGUSON, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY RACES, 1896.

TICKETS for ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE as noted below, will be had from Messrs. LUDHA EBRAHIM and Co., Byculla, or at the GATES on RACE DAYS.

Day Tickets to Subscribers for Members of their Family	Rs. 5 each.
Season Tickets for Non-Subscribers to admit self and one Lady	" 30 "
Day Tickets to Non-Subscribers	" 7 "

Subscribers names will be registered by the Secretary, at his Office, No. 5, Sleater Road, Tardeo, up to 20th February, 1896, and Ticket sent to him. Subscribers will be entitled to a Season Ticket for every Rs. 25 subscribed, which will admit one Gentleman and one Lady.

By Order,
PALLANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Assistant Secretary W. I. T. Club.
Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

THE ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

UNDERTAKE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING WORK of every description and magnitude—their extensive and well equipped works affording facilities for the rapid execution of orders of First Class design and quality, unsurpassed by any other firm. They are prepared to supply all descriptions of Electrical Gear and Machinery and to set up installations of every kind, whether for lighting, traction or mining work at moderate rates and on the most improved modern systems. They will supply estimates accordingly on receipt of full particulars of the work required.

Amongst other works executed by them are The Madras Electric Tramways, the Hartlepool and the South Stafford hire lines with others, and the Liverpool Overhead Railway

Apply ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras,
Sole Agents,
SOUTHERN INDIA, BURMAH AND STRAITS COLONIES, &c.

TO SUPPLY a LONG-FELT WANT, and in compliance with a wish expressed by many, SIGNOR SCRINZI has decided to start a School of Pianoforte, whereby a sound Musical Teaching will come within the reach of those who, endowed as they may be with artistic gifts and disposition are unable to secure private tuition.

The system of Musical Instruction, as well as of the technique of Pianoforte, to be adopted in the School will be strictly in accordance with that of the leading European Conservatories so as to form Pupils of really artistic value, who shall not have occasion to regret time and fees uselessly wasted. Terms for the School will be found below.

SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Two class lessons a week (the day and time will be fixed after the minimum number of Pupils have subscribed, according to the convenience of the majority).
FEE—Rs. 10 monthly, to be paid in advance.
Subscription for one year—
Subscriptions will be received at Messrs. ROSE & Co., where accommodation for the School has been provided.
A minimum of twelve Pupils will be required to starts lessons.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

WANTED.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, VEPERY, MADRAS.

WANTED, a PRINCIPAL, for the Doveton College. Must be a Protestant and Graduate of an English University. Minimum Salary 500 Rs. per mensems Further particulars and qualifications required, may be had from the Undersigned.

J. CHATTERTON, Honorary Secretary.
Madras, 24th January, 1896.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CIVIL SERVICE CUP WINNER, 1896,
"MULBERRY,"
The Property of Lt.-Col. J. ANDERSON, A. V. D. (Ret.)
Of the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES,
Byculla, Bombay,
To whom Apply for further particulars.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

CYCLES.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
1896 PATTERNS
With all the Latest Improvements as exhibited at the
CRYSTAL PALACE SHOW, DECEMBER 1895.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

SEWING MACHINES
with all the Latest Improvements.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

TYPE-WRITING MACHINES.
The fastest, the simplest, and the most durable.
A SINGLE MACHINE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

WINES & SPIRITS
Of superior Brands.
A SINGLE CASE AT FULL WHOLESALE PRICE.

MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE,
45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months	Rs. 26
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The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.
If aid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.
OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

"GAZETTE" INSURANCE COUPON.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.,
9, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.; 7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA; & 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Rs. 10,000 "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Rs. 10,000
DEATH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

APPLICABLE TO ADEN, INDIA, BURMA, AND CEYLON, BY SEA OR RAIL.

TEN THOUSAND RUPEES will be paid by the above INSURANCE COMPANY to the legal representatives of any person killed by an accident to the Passenger Train or to the Steamer in which the deceased was travelling as an ordinary passenger; or who shall have been fatally injured thereby, should death result within one calendar month after such accident.

And the like amount will be paid should such injury not prove fatal but result in the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in both eyes or by physical separation of both hands; or of both feet or of one hand and one foot.

Five Thousand Rupees will be paid should such injury only result in the loss by physical separation of one hand; or of one foot; or the complete and irrecoverable loss of sight in one eye.

Provided at the time of such accident the person so killed or permanently injured was the owner of this INSURANCE COUPON for the current issue with his or her usual signature written underneath, or if it is proved that he or she is a subscriber through a newsagent or through the publishers, and also that notice of claim was given within SEVEN DAYS from the date of the accident, which are conditions precedent to this Insurance.

Signature ____________________

NOTE.—This Insurance applies only to persons over 14 years of age, is limited to ONE COUPON for each holder, and is not invalidated by any insurance with this or any other Accident Company, but is in addition thereto.

It is not necessary for Subscribers, Advertisers, or Newsagents either to sign or carry the paper, as they will be held insured for the period during which their Subscription, Advertisement, or Agency subsists.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 58 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS.
11. FORBES STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

THE only WINES which have a Government Guarantee for being Pure Grape Juice, SOLD AT GROWERS' RATES, are the best Wines imported in India. Trial solicited.
For Particulars and Prices apply to
THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT, Commercial Museum Agency,
S. J. TELLERY & Co., Agents,
24, Medows Street, Bombay.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892,
IS THE FINEST VINTAGE OF THE CENTURY.
SURPASSING THE SPLENDID WINES of '72, '74, & '80.

WE STOCK now the following well-known Brands:—

VIAL FILS	Fronsac	Claret.
" "	Pauillac	"
	Pontet Canet	"
LION and FILS GASTON & Co.'s fine peg		Brandies.
FISSE THIRION & Cc.,		Sillery.
"	White Card	} High class
"	Gold Seal	} Champagne.
GABRIEL DUBOIS & Co.'s × × × old Liqueur Brandy.		
CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL		Bombay.
FOUNTAIN HOTEL		Mahableshwar.
CHIKALDA HOTEL		Chikalda, Berar.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0.
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
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At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG	} Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 55,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A., Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS	£10,695,969
REVENUE	£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.
Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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Agents.

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FOR strong, serviceable Bed-Sheets, nothing is better than those manufactured by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.
Size ... 9 ft. by 5 ft. at ...... Rs. 0 15 each.
" ... 7 " by 4 ... " ...... " 0 12 "
Samples Free. Special terms for Regiments, Hospitals, and large buyers.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
(OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB),
BOMBAY.

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR !! DUTIABLE WEIGHTS.

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

	Per 100. Rs. a.
ROYALS	4 0
TRABUCOS	3 12
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Please compare Sizes and Quality with other so-called JAVAS.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Meeting at "Petit Hall" to express sympathy for death of Maharaja of Bhownuggur, 5 p.m.
Lecture on "Longfellow" by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, M.A., the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Golf Club, Wimbledon Cup.
Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, 9-30 p.m.
Departure of Transport Britannia.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 4 and 9 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 5-45 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special and common jury are required to attend at the High Court, this morning, at 11 o'clock.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer La Seyne left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Brindisi, Dumra, and Salazi entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Fazilka left it on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, and Australia, per extra s. s. Silazi, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BROTHER.—Sittaram Mukoond, residing at Cavel, has reported to the police that, during Sunday night, a pair of gold wristlets, valued at Rs. 30, and a silver ornament, worth Rs. 4, have been stolen, the former from the person of his child, and the latter from a table in his room. The complainant's brother, who was allowed to sleep in the house that night, and who was, on the following morning after the discovery of the theft, found to have disappeared, is sought for by the police.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS OF LODGE "WANDERER'S WELCOME" No. 89.—Dr. D. R. Tata, Deputy Grand Chief Templar, installed the following officers on the 6th instant:—Mrs. Arnott acting as Installing Marshall, and Mr. Cruikshank, Grand Guard, as Deputy Marshall; Mr. F. Haynes, Chief Templar; Mr. Souvage, Vice-Templar; Staff-Sergeant Myatt, Secretary; Mrs. J. Briggs, Treasurer; Mrs. Roberts, Chaplain; and Mr. N. F. Mehta, Superintendent of Juvenile Temple. Over sixty members, male and female, are on the rolls of the Lodge.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

Slow March	Romanesque	Boggetto
Valse	Cissie	Trout
Overture	Mauschaft on Board	Suppe
Intermezzo	Twilight Whispers	Dallimore
Selection	Faust	Gounod
Galop	En Route	Rosenstein

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.—Mrs. Harmston's circus troupe are running their second week quite as successfully as the first one, and hundreds of people return home in despair as they cannot secure seats. Last night the same programme was gone through, and the audience were simply charmed at the various daring feats by the talented artistes, displaying the possession of great agility and skill. For the convenience of children and family a matinee will be given this afternoon, when children and servants will be admitted at half-price.

THEFT AT MESSRS. RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS.—Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Parel Road, has reported to the police that about half-past twelve o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, their cashier gave a peon Rs. 143-8, in currency notes and cash, in an envelope, with instructions to take the amount with the usual receipt book to Mr. Stapleton, who is an assistant in the firm. The peon, it appears, took the envelope containing the amount and put it in the receipt book, which the peon then placed on a table in the office and went away, forgetting all about it. On the morning of the 10th instant, Mr. Stapleton wrote for his pay, when on an enquiry, the receipt book was found lying on the table, "minus" the envelope and its contents.

AN OFFICER OF A VESSEL ON THE SPREE.—Mr. Charles Napier, second officer of the steam-ship Mobile of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, went on shore on Saturday, with a silver open-faced watch by Benson, of Ludgate Hill, number not known, of the value of Rs. 100, tied to his button hole with a boot-lace, and Rs. 235, in currency notes and cash. Mr. Napier first proceeded to the Sailors' Home, where he left one currency note for Rs. 100 with the Superintendent of that institution for safe custody, taking with him the remaining money, which consisted of one currency note for Rs. 100, and two for Rs. 10 each, and Rs. 5, in cash. He then went about the town drinking in different refreshment rooms. About 4 o'clock on the following afternoon of the following day, Mr. Napier picked up three soldiers and took them with him to the several bars in the city, drinking until 2 o'clock on Monday morning, when he found himself in a house of ill-fame in Cursetji Suklaji Street, and on looking for his watch and money found them missing. Mr. Napier reported the matter to the police, but he was unable to say to what regiment the three soldiers belonged. A rigorous search was made by the police at all the barrack-rooms at Colaba, but no trace of the men could be discovered.

WEDDING.—St. Andrew's Kirk was, yesterday morning, the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. Alexander Gordon Stephen, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Miss Marguerita Stella, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pedraza. The bride's parents having a wide circle of friends, and the bride herself being well-known in Bombay as a most accomplished violinist, there was a large attendance of friends to witness the happy ceremony. The bride was charmingly attired in a handsome dress of white corded silk trimmed with mousseline de soie and satin ribbons, a diadem of orange blossoms a la Reine Marguerite fastening the veil. She wore a diamond crescent, the gift of the bridegroom. Her only bridesmaid was her sister, Miss Linda Pedraza, who wore a dress of white silk trimmed with chiffon and satin ribbons, hat tosia, and a pearl bracelet the gift of the bridegroom. The bride's train was carried by her little brother, Master Pedraza, who wore pages' mediæval costume of white velvet and silk. Mrs. Pedraza, the bride's mother, was attired in a moire light yellow dress trimmed with figured heliotrope silk. The officiating minister was the Rev. T. H. Greig, and the bride was given away by her father, Mr. O. S. Pedraza; while Mr. J. H. Jefferies acted as best man. After the wedding ceremony an "at home" was held at Mr. Pedraza's residence, Albert Building, and was attended by a large circle of friends, both European and Native. The health of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen was proposed in felicitous terms by the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine, who, as befitted the occasion of a marriage in the family of a very old friend and an accomplished linguist, made a polyglot speech. The learned Judge began his speech in French, continued it in Spanish, went on in Italian, and finally wound up in English and Scotch. He was very humorous in all these languages, and cracked a few jokes especially for the benefit of the French and Italian ladies present. In expressing his earnest desire for the happiness and prosperity of the newly-married couple he referred to his own long standing friendship with Mr. Pedraza, and made some appreciative references to his professional work in Bombay. During the reception the guests inspected the wedding presents, which were both numerous and costly indications of the esteem in which the Pedraza family and Mr. Stephen are held. It should be mentioned that the wedding costumes were made by Mr. Austin, and the hats by Madame Chartion. The newly-married pair left in the afternoon for Nasik, where the honeymoon is to be spent. Mr. Stephen is about to be transferred to Calcutta, where the young couple will carry with them the best wishes of their friends not unmingled with regret that Bombay is losing so gifted a violinist as Mrs. Stephen.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO A MAHOMEDAN BENEFACTOR.

A LARGE and influential meeting of the Mahomedans was held, at the Nakhoda Hall, last evening, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed Patel, for his recent charity of two lakhs of rupees given away to establish a Mahomedan Orphanage and an Asylum Fund for poor members of his community. The Hon. Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi presided on the occasion, and presented the address on behalf of the Mahomedan Club. The address spoke in high terms of the charitable acts of Haji Jakeria. It was placed in an elegant casket made of sandalwood and ivory. Haji Jakeria, in reply to the address, stated that he had no other object in making the gift of two lakhs save that of helping the poor orphans of his community who had been hitherto unprovided with any means of education. Acting on the precept of the Prophet, that charity did not go unrewarded, he had tried according to his humble means and sources to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. The assembly broke up after votes of thanks had been duly accorded to the chairman and Nawabzadah Nasurulla Khan for respectively presiding, and for the kind use of the premises on the occasion.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying endency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. - Sold by all Chemists Stores, &c.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the same common jury:—

THE FORGERY OF COLONEL HUMPHREY'S PAY-BILL.

Ganesh Shanker Dravid, Ramchandra Shanker Dravid, brothers, Shridhar Gopal Joshi, "alias" Shrinivas Gangadhur Jog, and Wasudeo Waman Palande were charged with theft as a servant, voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property, forgery, using as genuine a forged document, and abetment of the offences. Mr. Scott, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Allen Daly, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham appeared for the first three accused; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Velinker, appeared for the fourth accused.

Mr. Scott, in continuing his summing-up of the evidence, said the witness Khambatta told them that the second accused was absent from duty on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th August last; and the prosecution suggested that he came to Bombay on the 2nd August; and that, on the 5th, which was Cocoanut day, both the first and second accused were in Bombay. Bulwant, the approver, gave evidence corroborative of the confessions. Then they had the evidence of the clerks in the Accountant-General's Office. Several of these clerks identified the second accused as the persons who presented the bill at the office. When the accused was pointed out to Mr. Brewin, he remained silent, and the jury were to consider whether his conduct on the occasion was that of an innocent man. The witnesses were wholly independent witnesses, and the jury would consider what weight to attach to their testimony. The first accused was shown to have been in Bombay in the early part of August, and to have been in possession of the copper token. Then they had evidence as to how the second accused obtained paper from the clerk of Oomer Jamal, who stated that he also saw the third accused with the second accused. Khambatta, the superior of the second accused, stated that the handwriting of the letter in the name of Oomer Jamal was that of the second accused. There could be no doubt, therefore, that the letter of authority was forged by the second accused. Then it was shown that the second accused presented the token to Jehangir, the cashier in the Accountant-General's Office, and got the cheque on the Government treasury. The cheque was endorsed by the second accused, and the third accused presented it for payment, the fourth accused standing outside the Bank of Bombay owing to the superstitious belief regarding ill-luck attending the presence of three Brahmins together. The cheque was cashed by the old Parsee clerk; and among the notes were nineteen notes for Rs. 100 each, which the prosecution shewed the prisoners had been using at Poona a few days later. The first prisoner was arrested at Calcutta, the fourth in Jubbulpore, and the others in Poona. The learned counsel, reviewed the evidence, laying stress on all the points on which the witness, Bulwant, the approver, and the confessions of the accused were materially corroborated. The accuracy of the evidence of Mr. W. Webb could not be doubted. He said that as soon as Bulwant was placed in the witness-box, the accused clamoured to be made Queen's witnesses. The learned counsel submitted that the evidence he had called established the charges.

Mr. Daly, in addressing the jury on behalf of the first three prisoners, said no doubt the case was a peculiar one. It presented extraordinary features which the jury would bear in mind. The case divided itself into three parts—first, the confessions; secondly, the evidence of the approver, Bulwant; and thirdly, the other evidence. There could be no doubt that the pay-bill got away from the desk on which it was placed in the Poona office. But there was not a tittle of evidence to show who took it away. What was there to show that the first accused took away the bill? There were four or five clerks in the same room, all of whom had access to the desk referred to. There was absolutely no evidence as to how the bill suddenly disappeared. As to the words in the bill "Pay to Oomer Jamal," Colonel Humphrey could not say absolutely that the handwriting was that of the first prisoner. Colonel Humphrey's other clerk could not say that the initials "J. H." were in the handwriting of the first prisoner. Coming to the time when Mr. Brewin came upon the scene the learned counsel said that officer was chosen, because he was an extremely strong man, and the case was a very peculiar one. The approver, Bulwant, was an extremely astute man, and Mr. Brewin's first step was to take Bulwant under his wings; and from the information Bulwant gave, the first prisoner was arrested. The version given by Mr. Brewin, however, was not in this and other matters confirmed by the other witnesses. The learned counsel went into the evidence to prove the correctness of this statement. Bulwant and Brewin were acting in concert throughout the enquiry, and yet there were material differences in the statements of the witnesses as taken down by Mr. Brewin. The cashier in the Bank of Bombay admitted that he could not identify any of the prisoners with the person who cashed the cheque. It was incredible that the clerk in the Accountant-General's Office, before whom hundreds of persons appeared in the course of a day, should be able to identify the second accused as the persons who presented the bill, and later on the token. Commenting upon another part of the case, Mr. Daly said there was no earthly reason why the three prisoners should have made the confessions. Apart from the confessions, there was no evidence to convict the prisoners except the flimsy, unreliable story told by the approver, Bulwant. Mr. Daly further criticised the evidence, laying stress upon what he said were material discrepancies. He asked the jury not to accept the evidence of the approver, a man of straw, and urged that, independently of Bulwant's evidence and the confessions, there was nothing to convict the prisoners.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for the last accused, submitted that the confessions of the three accused were not under section 30 of the Evidence Act, admissible against his client; and cited authorities in support of his contention. It was argued that, as the statements were taken down by Mr. Webb in the absence of the learned counsel's client and behind his back, they were not admissible against him.

Mr. Scott contended that the cases cited by his learned counsel were not applicable here, and cited section 342 in support of his contention. Here the prisoner was not taken by surprise.

His lordship ruled that he could not shut out the confessions, which must go to the jury for what they were worth.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then contended, citing a case in 11 Bom. High Court reports, that the confession of the first accused as against his client could not be used to corroborate the confessions of the other two accused; and asked that his lordship would direct the jury to that effect. Mr. Rivett-Carnac further asked his lordship to direct the jury that there was no corroborative evidence of any offence having been committed by his client. There was no evidence that the fourth accused ever received any of this money out of the pay-bill.

Mr. Scott argued to the contrary, saying that there was sufficient evidence to convict the fourth prisoner on the charge of abetment.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac then addressed the jury on the evidence, urging that it failed to bring home the charges to his client.

His lordship, in charging the jury, stated that the preliminary propositions laid down by the learned counsel for the prosecution had been clearly established, namely, that the pay-bill was stolen, that it was falsely endorsed to Oomer Jamal, that the endorsement of Oomer Jamal was forged upon it, that it was presented at the Accountant-General's Office, and was afterwards cashed at the Bank of Bombay. It was said that the prosecution had shown no motive, but his lordship told the jury that the prosecution were not bound to show a motive. It might be the malice that No. 1 bore to Colonel Humphrey for reducing his salary, or it might be something else. His lordship then stated the steps which Mr. Brewin took in tracing the forgery after the matter had been entrusted to him. Unless something special happened to fix the features of the person who presented the bill and the token, the clerks in the Accountant-General's Office would not have been able to identify the accused, who appeared before them any more than Munchershaw, the cashier from the Bank of Bombay, who honestly stated that he could not remember the features of the men, who cashed the cheque. His lordship remarked that some very hard things had been said about Mr. Brewin in connection with this case; but his lordship would here repeat the words of a distinguished judge who said that it was the business of the police to catch the thieves, and that it was the business of the court to see that justice was done to the accused. His lordship would add that it was their duty to see that justice and fairness were shown all round. The jury had no right, his lordship told them, to presume that Mr. Brewin wrongly induced the confessions when he told them on his oath that he did nothing of the kind. It was said that it was highly improbable such confessions would be made. His lordship said that, from his own experience, he did not see any improbability in such a thing. Of course confessions were extorted in this country; but they must judge of each case on its own merits. His lordship would warn the jury against accepting the statement of the approver unless it was corroborated by independent evidence. His lordship then reviewed the evidence which the prosecution had called. With regard to the despatch-book from Colonel Humphrey's office not being produced, his lordship said it was not an important point. With regard to the clerk of Oomer Jamal, he appeared to his lordship to give his evidence very fairly, and gave a good reason which enabled him to identify the second accused. If these confessions had been fabricated and drawn up by the police, his lordship thought that they would have been more carefully drawn up than they were. This was not a case in which the loss of one link would be fatal to the whole; if the jury mistrusted one point they might turn to another, and judge of the case as a whole. His lordship then went through a synopsis of the charges which he had prepared with a view of assisting the deliberations of the jury. The case of the fourth accused stood on a different footing, because he had made no confession. His learned counsel argued that the confession of an accused person was not the corroboration required by law in support of the evidence of an approver, and that they must first get independent evidence, and then see if there was any corroboration. His lordship said there was the evidence of two witnesses against the fourth accused; but the jury must weigh it before giving effect to it.

The jury retired for consultation at 5 p.m., and on their return into court in twenty minutes, the foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty against the first three prisoners, and of not guilty as regarded the fourth.

The first prisoner, in answer to the Clerk of the Crown, said that in this case he had assited the police in many respects; and so he prayed his lordship would take a lenient view of his case and extend mercy to him.

The other two convicted prisoners made a similar statement.

His lordship in passing sentence, said: You have been found guilty by the jury on all the charges framed against you. You now pray for mercy; and although there is this to be said in your favour that you made confessions soon after your arrest, it must be remarked that it was a most daring and audacious fraud you committed. You are now sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years each.

Mr. Daly applied that the ten-rupee notes found with Luxmon Shanker Dravid, brother of the first two accused, should be returned to him.

Mr. Scott, on behalf of the Crown, had no objection to the return of the notes; and his lordship passed an order accordingly.

The court adjourned at 5-30 p.m., until 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

ALLEGED POISONING OF A FAMILY.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the morgue, regarding the death of Radhi, a Hindu girl, aged nine years, the daughter of a Mahar, residing at Walpakady, who died at the J. J. Hospital on the 27th ultimo, from the effects of arsenical poisoning, alleged to have been administered to her, along with several other members of the family, in sweetmeats, by Rama Succaram and Vithoo Dhondoo, who were subsequently arrested by the police. The two accused Rama and Vithoo were present at the inquiry. Some further evidence having been recorded, the accused Rama Succaram in making a statement before the coroner said that he was twenty-five years of age, a cultivator, and a resident of Pargaum. He left Pargaum on Monday, and came to Bombay, where he met Appa Gannoo. The deponent sat with Appa until 1 p.m. that day, and left, telling Appa to meet him again at 5 p.m. that day. Accordingly Appa met him on the Mazagon Bridge, whence they walked together to a musjid and sat down on the road. Here the deponent bought some pan-sopari, which he gave to Appa and a third man, named Bhaga, who had joined them at the bridge. After they had partaken of the pan-sopari, Bhaga left. Appa and the deponent got up and proceeded to a sweetmeat shop opposite Oomercary, where the deponent bought some mixed sweets from the shop-keeper, whom the deponent had seen before, and who was in court that day. Appa and the deponent then left the shop and went and sat down opposite the musjid. The deponent had a packet which had been given to him by the prisoner Vithoo Dhondoo. The packet was then tied up in the end of his (deponent's) turban. The packet contained some white powder, which deponent mixed with the sweets, and then gave the mixture to Appa, who ate the mixture two or three mouthfuls, and then put the rest into his pocket and went home. The packet containing the white powder was given to him by the accused Vithoo about eight or nine days previous at Pargaum, with instructions to get the contents eaten by Appa. The jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against Rama and Vithoo, who were then committed to the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THAR AND PARKAR.

THE piece of country in which the Sind dacoits, whose doings have attracted more than local attention lately, are harboured is known as the Thar and Parkar district. Parkar is or used to be the chief town, Thar is the local word for desert, and the headquarters of the district is at Umerkot which lies altogether to the west of the charge. Here resides the Deputy Commissioner, who is his own Collector, Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, District Judge and Forest Officer all in one, an individual so manifold that like a former Duke of Buckingham he seems to be one but all mankind's epitome. To the east this tract is bordered by the Native States of Jessulmere and Jodhpore; on the west by the district of Hyderabad, and to the south the land runs down in waves of sandhills to the Runn of Cutch. Out of 12,700 square miles, more than 11,000 are returned as uncultivable. The nature and position of the tract have always made it a refuge for banditti and outlaws. In old times large bands of these folk used to retreat here out of reach of the Amirs, to return to foraging and plunder as soon as vigilance was relaxed. In 1859 a military expedition had to be sent out from Hyderabad in consequence of the state of open rebellion that the district had lapsed into—consequent on the relaxation of authority during the Mutiny. The force penetrated to Parkar on the Runn in the extreme south-east which it captured in the month of May; and a fine story that force must have had to tell of thirst and heat if there had been any Special Correspondent to record its doings. Ten years later we find the Rana of Parkar and his Minister sentenced to transportation for sedition: and since then the annals of the district seem to have been mostly blank. Latterly, however, the dacoits appear to have become alive to the exceptional advantages of the position, and recent experience in Central India show how catching the movement is when once it meets with a little success and impunity at first starting. The doings of the Sind outlaws appear in the main to resemble those of Gwalior and Bundelkund very closely. The population is small and scattered, yet they are reputed to have collected over half a lakh of rupees in the shape of black-mail from villages. Wealthy traders, or those so reputed, have been waylaid and murdered, and where it can be done easily a policeman is made away with. This impresses the minds of the people with an idea of their power and audacity. But the dacoits carried things too far when they went to the length of attacking the Commissioner's camp. This indiscretion of course has brought the heavy hand of the administration down upon them at once and called out the military, when they might otherwise have carried on the game unnoticed for some time longer. It appears now that for the last two years there has been a certain amount of disorder abroad in the district; only the other day it was announced that some fifteen or sixteen men had been condemned in a batch to death and life imprisonment for dacoity and murder. It appears therefore on the surface of things that the district is executively undermanned. One European officer to a charge of 12,000 square miles, which does not possess a single mile of railway, seems to be an establishment unequal to the requirements even of so primitive a region as Thar and Parkar, and we should think that it might at least be indulged with the luxury of a District Superintendent of Police. Eventually no doubt the construction of the railway line through Umarkot and the northern part of the district will destroy much of the advantages it now affords as an Alsatia for the lawless.—"Pioneer."

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Ormidale s—200 bales hemp, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Carthage s—3? cwts deer horns, Muncherjee Shapurjee and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Strathfillan s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts buffalo horns, E C Nanjee; 600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Samoa s—550 bales hemp, and 700 cwts gum, John L Kersten and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Strathfillan s—1,000 cwts bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 4 cases sheepguts, F Fischer and Co.

FOR HAVRE.
Strathgyle s—1,825 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 55 cwts gum, and 40 cwts ginger, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR TRIESTE.
Ras Elba s—440 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 385 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Brindisi s—10 cases kismis, L Esmaljee; 169 cwts olibanum, K Abdoola; 79 cases sharkfins, K M Jaitha; 88 cases sharkfins, Nanjibhoy Meanee.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—280 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Brindisi s—10 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Idzumi Maru s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Wakanoura Maru s—1,000 bales cotton, J Haribux.

FOR VENICE.
Ras Elba s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind s—20 bales piece goods, and 215 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 610 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allay all hains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SIMLA BRIBERY CASE.

ON the Punjab Chief Court resuming on Tuesday morning, Mr. Pugh replied to the defence of the proceedings of the prosecution advanced by Mr. Henderson the previous day. In the first place he repeated his contention that Captain Beadon had no authority under the Code to address the warrant to the Resident, whether in his political capacity, or as a High Court, or as a local Government. Mr. Henderson said the warrant was addressed to the Resident at Hyderabad as it would be to the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces, who, he said, would pass it on to the Magistrate of Allahabad for execution. The Lieutenant-Governor, if he received such a warrant, would do nothing of the sort, counsel said; he would decline, just as this Court would do in similar circumstances, to have anything to do with it. Counsel then drew the attention of the Court to the endorsement of the warrant. On that point the Government Advocate was under a misapprehension. He had argued as if that warrant had been endorsed by Mr. Jardine, the District Railway Magistrate, and he said it was so endorsed. Mr. Jardine's name no where appeared upon that warrant. It was addressed to the Resident of Hyderabad, and purported to be endorsed by A Tucker, First Assistant, who endorsed it to H. C. Crawford, Esq., Superintendent of Railway Police, and magistrate of the first class, for service on Yusuf-ud-Din, and Mr. Crawford endorsed it to the Chief Constable Abdullah Khan. The Government Advocate had given them two alternatives. He said if Captain Beadons warrant was waste paper, then Mr. Jardine must be taken to be acting on his own powers independently of the warrant. Mr. Jardine's action independently of the warrant, if he did act indepently, the Court had nothing to do with. What the petitioner was asking was to have these proceedings of Captain Beadon's set aside, and he did not ask the Court to touch Mr. Jardine's procedure. But it was not open to the Government Advocate to suggest that Mr. Jardine acted in any other capacity than under Captain Beadon's warrant, because they had a letter from Mr. Jardine to Captain Beadon by which the latter returned the warrant and stated that "it was duly executed within my jurisdiction on the 28th ultimo." That was Captain Beadon's warrant and it was impossible for Mr. Henderson to turn round now and suggest that if Captain Beadon's warrant, was waste paper, Mr. Jardine must be taken to have been acting on his own authority independently of the warrant. Then, as to the designation, Mr. Henderson said he had had no notice of this point, but Mr. Henderson came into Court to show that this warrant was a legal warrant, and he must be prepared to do that; and as to his not having seen the affidavit the defence would have supplied him with a copy if he had asked for it. With regard to the main question, the Government Advocate saw the difficulty in putting it that the powers of the magistrate at Simla were in any way affected by this executive order, and he therefore advanced the strange proposition that the Viceroy, being the representative of the Queen, was a sub-legislature. It was an astonishing proposition, but Mr. Henderson was driven to it, because he felt that Captain Beadon, as Magistrate of Simla, had to guide and govern himself by the Code, as the Cod stands, and also that no executive order could possibly alter his position in that respect. In the same way, if what Mr. Henderson contended was true, we would be obliged to say in England, when power was given to the Crown to do something, that the Crown was a sub-legislature. It was an untenable position, and the statement of it showed that it would not do. There was no intention in the notification, counsel contended, to give to the Magistrate of Simla or Magistrates generally, any power or control whatsoever within the dominions of the Nizam. They would find in the notification that it was framed for the purpose of making these, and the other Acts applicable in the territory for the purpose of the security of person and property upon those lines and within those limits, and not for any other purpose. The seizure and deportation of criminals in the State were provided for otherwise, by extradition treaties and the Extradition Act. This case, it was said, did not come within the Extradition Treaty. Well if the prosecution wanted to get the man extradited and brought to Simla, they ought to have applied to the Nizam and asked him to send this man to Simla for trial. This was not done. But because he could not be extradited under the Extradition Treaties or Act, it could not be argued that he could therefore be extradited apart from the treaty by a magistrate in British India. The Government Advocate admitted that Captain Beadon under the Code had no power to issue a warrant of arrest to be executed outside British India, but he said, owing to this notification, which was equivalent to an Act of Legislature, being an Act of a sub-legislature, the words "in British India" meant for that purpose any place in a Native State over which jurisdiction had been given by the Native State to the Governor General. It was not, counsel submitted, possible to put that construction on the words "British India" in face of the definitions contained in 21st and 22nd of the Queen and the General Clauses Act. This notification was not an Act of Legislature at all, but simply an executive order of the Governor General in Council in pursuance of the power given to him by the Nizam, and, therefore, it had not the force or effect of an Act of the Legislature. Mr. Henderson had quoted the maxim "volenti non fit injuria," but what was Mr. Henderson's authority for suggesting that the Nizam was a consenting party to the introduction of British warrants into his dominions? Where did they find that he was a consenting party to anything of the kind? If they were to apply a maxim of that sort they must have evidence of consent and intention, and the evidence all pointed the other way. There was no evidence of consent, and no evidence of intention, and apart from such evidence of consent Mr. Henderson admitted that the introduction of such warrants was a violation of international law. As to the case of Kasumpti which Mr. Henderson had quoted, the ruler of that State thought it would be a good thing if, the place being on the borders of Simla, the Simla Magistrates could exercise jurisdiction there the same as at Simla. But they did not do that as Magistrates of Simla, but in exercise of the Raja's own powers. He delegated his powers of sovereignty to them through the Governor General, and when they were acting in that State they were not acting as Magistrates of Simla but as officers under the notification and not otherwise. As regarded Captain Beadon, his powers were not affected in any way by that notification. What was the effect then of introducing the Civil Procedure Code and Penal Code into a Native State? Mr. Henderson said the effect was to alter the meaning of the term "British India" so far as British officers were concerned in British India. Nothing of the sort; the way it worked was this. A native prince might say "I consider the system of laws in British territory is simpler than I have got here, and I agree that the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the Penal Code or the Civil Procedure Code be introduced into my dominions and be so far the law in my State." What was the effect? The effect was that the Code, which ever Code it might be, would have to be read then for the purpose of that State, as if it were applied to that State and not to British India. With regard to these railway lands, they worked it in as not applicable to British India but applicable to these railway lands. That was how they got ovey the difficulty; but if they endeavoured to follow the Government Advocate in his view they would get landed in inextricable confusion. When it was desired to apply the Acts of one country to another, the only way to do it was by reading in the name of the second country instead of the name of the first. The introduction of the one Code or the other involved simply this, that, so far as might be, the lands to which it was applied were to be read into the Act in place of British India, and by that means they got a rational solution, and apparently carried out the intention of the parties. Mr. Henderson had admitted that no such case as this had ever arisen before, and this, counsel maintained, was a strong argument against the prosecution, no such claim ever having been put forward before, though the occasion must have frequently risen since the establishment of cantonments in Native States, and the construction of railway lines through Native States territory. Mr. Henderson said the warrant ran wherever the Code ran. The answer to that was very simple. The Raja of Tiriah, say, introduced the Code into his State, but they could not say in that case that British warrants followed the Code. The case of Bangalore, which Mr. Henderson had quoted, counsel contended, was all on the side of the petitioner, for the application was to obtain a transfer of a case from Bangalore to Madras and the Madras High Court found itself competent only to transfer it to another magistrate having jurisdiction in Bangalore. Summarising his contentions counsel declared that Captain Beadon had no power whatsoever to go and issue a warrant to the Resident, and that the warrant which he did issue was void and of no effect upon that ground, and ought to be so declared. Secondly, a warrant against Yusuf-ud-Din, Hyderabad, was upon authority and upon principle void, because under that they might arrest any number of persons. Further, it was void as being an unwarrantable intrusion into foreign territory the territory of a sovereign friendly and in alliance with the British Government; and this intrusion was without any warrant of law whatsoever, contrary altogether to international law, and in no way warranted by the notification of the Governor-General. He had also ventured to point out that there was no ground whatsoever for the suggestion that his Highness the Nizam ever intended or] ever consented or assented to this power being claimed or to the exercise of this power, the exercise in the widest form of the power by any magistrate within British India to issue warrants for the seizure and arrest of his Highness's subjects if found within the district of the Railways or of the cantonments in Hyderabad.

Mr. Justice Frizelle said that the case being one of great importance, the Court would take time to consider their judgment.

By a mistake in transliteration in yesterday's report, one of Mr. Henderson's contentions was represented to be that the railway stations and lines in Hyderabad had ceased to be part of the Nizam's dominions, his real contention, as would be seen from the latter part of his argument, being the opposite. It may be added that the contention on behalf of the petitioner that Captain Beadon had acted "on complaint" and had violated the Code (Section 200) was overruled by the Court, without any reply being called for from Mr. Henderson.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana and at Jacobabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Jubulpore and Nagpur, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Indore, Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Malegaon, Sholapur, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, while calms and north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Ahmednagar and 10 at Jeypore. The maximum temperature is in considerable to large excess of the average in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Malegaon, Mangalore, Deesa and Allahabad, and the minimum in very large excess at Amraoti, Nagpur and Jeypore. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Akola and the lowest 44° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased considerably at Karachi, Hoshangabad, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Negapatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Delhi, Calicut, Madras, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. No rain has been reported from any of the observing stations. An area of low pressure lies over Berar and the Central Provinces, where the weather is in rather an unsettled condition. Humidity and cloud are both increasing in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, and at Calicut and Cochin, and conditions are becoming slightly favourable for local rain there. The weather to the westwards of Sind in the Gulf appears to be unsettled. In Lower Sind and the Punjab it is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 11.

Tuesday's observations:—Pressure has decreased over the greater part of India, the fall having been brisk over the central parts of the country and rapid over Punjab and Kashmir. The barometer has on the contrary risen in Baluchistan. Pressure is very uniform over the greater part of the country. Variable winds and calms are reported from Bengal, Punjab, and the Central Provinces, while elsewhere the directions are generally between north-west and north-east. The wind is strong at Murree and the temperature has fallen in Baluchistan and Madras and changed irregularly in Sind and Rajputana and generally risen elsewhere. The mean temperature is low in Burma, Madras and the Indus Valley and excessive elsewhere, most so in the Central Provinces. Light rain has fallen in Quetta and Chaman, but there has been none elsewhere, and it is improbable that the barometric fall at present in progress in the North-West will be followed by rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

ombay, 10th February 1896.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29·896
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	77·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·8
Dew Point	64·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) ... degrees	84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·7
General Directions of wind*	NNE, ESE, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	170

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 9.

Palmer, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Karachee.
Palmer, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

FEBRUARY 10.

Blunt, Lt, Bo, 2nd Lanc Fusirs, from leave, from England.

FEBRUARY 11.

Trethewy, Capt, Bengal, 1st Hants, on leave, from Bareilly.
Kerr, Lt, Punjab, Gord High, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 10.

Caldecott, Major-Genl, Bo, R A, off leave, to Kirkee.
Mackenzie, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd Bo Grs, from furlough, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday at 8-30 p.m. The proficiency class will meet at both Head-quarters after gun drill.
2. There will be no Class firing at Coorla on Friday next.
3. The seventh Annual Camp of the Corps, will be held at Mahaluxmi Fort and will Commence on Saturday the 15th and last till the night of the 22nd instant.
4. The Corps will parade on Saturday the 15th instant as follows:—No. 1 Company at Sir Richard Temples Statue, Oval at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by train from Church Gate to Grant Road Station. No. 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m., and upon the arrival of No. 1 Company the Corps will proceed thence to Mahaluxmi Fort. Dress:—Full dress with arms. Putties to be worn.
5. In Camp there will be provided cots, tables, and wash-hand basins. Members must bring their own bedding and bags or trunks for their uniform plain clothing, towels, etc. No private cots will be allowed.
6. A Sergt.-Instr. will attend at both Head-quarters continuously from 10 a.m. the 14th instant, for the purpose of receiving such articles as bags, trunks, bedding, etc., as members may send down, and it is recommended that in every case those who proposed to stay in Camp should avail themselves of that opportunity.
7. Members are requested to forward *at once* to Head-quarters the names of the servants they intend keeping in Camp so that passes may be obtained for them.
8. The Prospectus of the 18th Annual Meeting of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association has been received and will be circulated to Sergeants. Coppies may also be seen at the Club and both Head-quarters.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th February, 1896.

1. The Class of instruction for proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters to-day at 6 p.m.
2. The Rifle meeting will be held at Coorla from the 18th to 23rd instant inclusive. Copies of the Prospectus can be obtained on application to Head-quarters and Officers Commanding Companies. Entries should be made as early as possible.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 a.m. to-day (Wednesday).
Dress.—Drill order.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The fourth Regimental Dance of the season will take place at the Town Hall, on Friday the 14th instant, at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla
Lieutenant H C Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort
Sergt Major J H Downing, Head-Quarters, Bo Vol Rifles
Qr Mr Sergt W Stephens, Stephens and Sons, Girgaum
Cr Sergt H Black, Govt Telegraph Office, Pydhownie
Cr Sergt R Smith, Grant's Buildings, Colaba
Sergt S F Pearcey, Govt Dockyard, Fort
Sergt W G Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort
Vol H Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon

Fancy Dress
Members ... Rs 2 to include one lady
Non-Members ... Rs 3 "

Evening Dress
Members ... Rs 3 to include one lady
Non-Members ... Rs 4 "
Extra lady ... Re 1

Light refreshments will be provided.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 12.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

22-95—Payne G and S—Gokuldas Kanjee and others vs Vusunjee Heerjee—Bhaishunker and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

153-95—Payne G and S—Goma Petta and others vs Rustomjee Cowasjee Patell.
576-95—Payne G and S—Pyladas Shubkurn vs Surajmul Kalooram.
628-95—Bland and N—Mahomed Mirza Mukhi vs Shaikh Meeram Buksh.

Postponed Long Cause.

334-94—Roughton and B—Clandio Boggiano vs Jugmohundas Vandravandas—Little and Co—Part heard.

Defended New Long Cause.

571-95—R N Motabhoy—Gopinath Atmaram and others vs Luxumon Balkrishna and others—Chalk W and S.

WE read that Colonel Olcott has written to *Nature* from the Adyar, Madras, on the subject of the "Burrisaul Guns," those mysterious noises heard in the delta of the Ganges, which some ascribe to electrical explosions in the atmosphere, others to earthquakes, and others again to the shock of waves on the land; he regards the current theories on them as inadequate. Does the Colonel take them to be Mahatmic disturbances? Asks the Madras *Times*.

"EKDUM ACHAA!"—Squibb's Dysentery Drops is a sure and unfailing cure in Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Looseness Re. 1-4, of MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2,143 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Bomay and Persia S N Co's s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain W E Robertson, will sail to-day for Jedda, &c., with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E G Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachee (9th February), with a general cargo, Mrs A Wood and Mrs Gardiner as cabin and 28 deck passengers.

THE French Mail steamer LaSeyne, 1,151 tons, Captain A Rebufat, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mr W Ure, Mr and Mrs Argault, Mr A B Jackson, Mr P Nassif, and Mrs S A Arthur and child. For Port Said—Mr L de Costa Palaumo. For Aden—Mr and Mrs Greensmith. For Karachee—Mr Kocolis and family, Mr Crouch and Mr and Mrs Boradaille. For different ports—44 deck.

THE French Mail steamer Salazie, 2,088 tons, Captain C Chevalier, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Marseilles (26th January), with a general cargo and 6 tons of gunpowder and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Mrs Phillips and daughter, Mrs Fergusson, Mr and Mrs Bereton, Mr Isnard, Mrs Onarite, Mr and Mrs Priolean, Miss Biddulph, Mr R Blunt, Mr Suitsching, Mr G Surz, Mr Brido Samuel, Mr and Mrs Kocolis, Mr Crouch, Mr and Mrs Boradaille and child, Mr Leblanc, Mr and Mrs Cuder and child, Mr Selong Hoang, Mr Versini, Mr Lafitte, Mr Saboutaye, Mr Courturier, Mr Sixchinois, Mr Salmos and Mr and Mrs Ferran. From Aden—Mr Mahomed Bahadin, Mr Mitchel, Mr Salimbin Hoosain, three friends, and one native. The vessel is consigned to Messrs M Maritimes & Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
A	Sheikh	2828	Newey	Marseilles		K Nixon & Co
B	Clan Alpine	1348	Johney	Not fixed		F Muir & Co
C	Bombay	2049	Robertson	Red Sea Ports	12-2	B & P S N Co
D	Idzumi Maru	1919		Japan	16-2	Tata & Sons
E	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	R S Ports	12-2	H C Joosub
H and J	Chanda	1325	Thames	Zanzibar	15-2	M Mackenzie
K	Strathfillan	2612	Osborne	Hamburg	24-2	W & A Graham
M	Nyanza	1421	Abbos	Zanzibar	15-2	D Jairam
P	Thibet	1695	Garrett	R. S. Ports		H C Joosub
Q	Ras Elba	1768	Moore	Not fixed		W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent.
Brahmani	547	Budroo	Bhownugger	11-2	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Fairweather	Karachi	11-2	Do.
Mahanadi	517	Adam	C Gulf	13-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
2	Nubia	2551	Knox	Liverpool	12-2	Graham & Co
5	Brindisi	2265	Peters	China	14-2	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	De Horne	London	22-2	P & O Co
7	Kaisar-i-Hind	2385	Seymour	China	20-2	P & O Co
9	Strathgyle	3284	Jones	Not fixed		Graham & Co
10	Drachenfels	1600	Heming	Antwerp		Glade & Co
12	Worsley Hall	2238	Walter	N F		E Bates & Co
14	Onda	3410	Allen	Calcutta	11-2	M Mackenzie
18	Juba	134	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
Lawada	3269	Watt	M Mackenzie

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·5s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Salazie (s)	Chevalier	Marseilles, Jan 26.
11	Dumra (s)	Russell	Karachi, Feb 9.
	Pachumoa (s)	Rickford	Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi.
	Mobile (s)	Miller	Persian Gulf.
	LaSeyne (s)	Rebufat	Aden, &c.
	Booldana (s)	Hugill	Rangoon, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bombay, Robertson, for Jedda, &c.
" Nubia, Knox, for Marseilles and Liverpool.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kerby Hall, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Salazie, for China, Japan, &c.
" Wakanoura Maru, for Japan, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander	From
5	Malda s	Nash	Rangoon, Feb 2.
	Nubia s	Browne	London, Jan 3.
6	Landaura s	Britten	Bombay, Jan 23.
7	Bezwada s	Mitchell	Bombay, Jan 27.
	Arabia s	Read	Glasgow, Nov 27.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamer Ethiopia.
Feb. 6.—Steamers Chusan and Sidra; and ship Falls of Ettrick.
Feb. 7.—Steamers Fultala, Gutenfels, Kasara and Castle Eden; ship Bann; and barque Schahjehan.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
January					
16	Cossack H M's	Fisher	Trincomalee.		
23	Ganges	Creery	Bombay	4	Bombay
25	Tuna	Thyne	Somali coast.	1	Somali coast
	Mayo R I M.	De Berry	Balhar		
26	Bahrel D'Jidid	Said Bilal	Jeddah	30	Mussowa via Berbera.
27	Gotardo	Pierallini	Mussowa	28	Mussowa
28	Carthage	De Horne	London		Bombay
	Grafton H M's	Hamilton	China		England
29	Admiral	West	Hamburg	29	Zanzibar
	Prinz Rt Liutpold	Gathmann	Sydney		Bremen
	Mercury H M's	Fawkas	China		England
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida	31	Massowa
	Rewa	Loutitt	London	30	Calcutta
	Caledonia	Andrews	Bombay	29	Marseilles
	Venezia	Polesi	Mussowa	30	Mussowa
	E. simons	Paule	Marseilles		China
30	Mohammadi	Hardcastle	Calcutta	31	Jeddah
	Ailsa Crag	Henderson	Calcutta	30	Hamburg
	Clan Macneil	Schofield	Vizagapatam		London
February					
1	Abdul Cader	Hamprian	Suez	2	Persian Gulf
	Strathord	Graggans	Bombay	1	Antwerp
	Goorkha	Morris	Calcutta	2	London
2	Tejo, Port Gunboat	Guna deSilva	Lisboa		
	Elektra	Kossovich	Trieste	3	Bombay
	Urania	Smith	Cardiff		
3	Sultan	Collins	Calcutta	4	Jeddah
	Falls of Inversnaid	Wright	Cardiff		

Aden, February 3.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 11.

FROM GLASGOW.
Kirkhill s—1 qr-cask whisky, Thomson and Taylor; 4 cases writing paper, and 3 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and 210 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
City of Dublin s—5 cases stationery, B D Motiwalla and Co.
Nubia s—40 cases whisky, and 20 cases wine, D Cowasjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Nubia s—12 cases soap, E Russooljee; 50 cases ale, 51 cases stout, D Cowasjee.
Kirkhill s—12 cases tobacco, B Nuzerally.

FROM LONDON.
Thames s—2 hogsheads claret, N V Curranee and Co; 7 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co.
Carthage s—31 cases biscuits, S Nuzerally; 32 cases provision Eduljee and Brothers; 5 cases wine, 12 cases biscuits, and 91 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 11 bales papers, The Supt B E S Press; 15 cases papers, and envelops, Thacker and Co; 200 portwine, D Cowasjee; 15 cases cheese, 58 cases portwine, Treacher and Co; 32 bales papers, &c, John Dickinson and Co.
Ras Elba s—31 cases medicine, V Bhecka and Co; 20 cases medicine, K Visram and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Drachenfels s—9 bales papers, J S M Sodder.
Baria s—2 hogsheads brandy, S B Fraser and Sons; 3 cases glassware, F Fischer and Co.
Stolzenfels s—13 cases papers, A M Sodder.
Europa s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, Jehangir Sorabjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.
D Balduino s—16 cases brandy, Kerrawalla Brothers.
Carthage s—3 cases cutlery.

FROM CHARENTE.
Carthage s—35 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM NEW YORK.
Nubia s—13 cases tobacco, Currimbhoy Fazalbhoy and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.
Drachenfels s—11 cases papers, M Essajee.
Baria s—11 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co.

THE Queen's journey to Nice will extend over three days (says the *World*). Her Majesty will leave Windsor Castle on the afternoon of (probably) Monday, March 9, and will travel by special train to Portsmouth Harbour, where she will embark on board the Victoria and Albert. The Royal yacht is to lie at her moorings in the harbour during the night, and will leave the next morning about eleven o'clock for Cherbourg. The Queen is again to dine and sleep on board on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday morning will leave the port station at Cherbourg by special train for Nice, where she is to arrive on Thursday afternoon, proceeding round Paris by the circular railway. On returning to England, at the end of April, her Majesty will cross from Flushing to Port Victoria.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the Finest Vintage of the Century, surpassing the Splendid Wines of '72, '74, & '80.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are reduced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CHEAPNESS never goes with good quality. Outward elegance in German articles is to take up the eye and far from permanency. Solid, good and lasting mechanism is to be found in SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, who carry the day in every contest.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Per Box of 100, Rs. 5-12, 3-12, 3-8, and 3-4, less 25 per cent. Discount. The only Importers, PEARSE & Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort Bombay.

FANCY GLASS WARE., Flower Vases, Specimen Glass and Centrepieces in large variety.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, 69, Esplanade Road.

LANOWLI.—TO LET, two-storeyed, WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE, Eight Rooms, for the hot weather. Apply "ZETA," care of this Office.

MR. SHERIAR IRANI has brought from Europe the Best and Selected MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all Sorts. A visit solicited next to Kalbadevie.

SPECIAL BRANDS of Messrs. Oakes & Co.'s well-known CIGARS—Ideals, per Box of 25, Rs. 3-4; Gymkhana, per Box of 50, Rs. 5-4; Empires, per Box of 50, Rs. 4; Beresford per Box of 50, Rs. 3-4; and Mosquitos, per Box of 100, Rs. 4-12. Agents:—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE GREAT DANE PRINCE WALDEMAR Reserve, twice Edinburgh, large handsome DOG, strongly built, colour rich, golden favoured, thoroughly quiet, good tempered, very playful and grand watch. Age 2½ years. Price £25. Also two FOX TERRIERS price £5 each. Apply Captain JONES, s. s. "Tokio," Prince's Dock. Due Bombay, 15th February 1896.

REQUIRED, a NURSE to take charge of a Child aged 2 years, going Home with its Mother by mail of the 15th February. Free passage offered in return for services. Apply to WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Passenger Agents, Bombay.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

NEW STEEL LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7' by 125 lbs. working pressure, Hopkinson's fittings, now Ready for delivery, with Government Inspector's Certificate. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Bombay.

"BOLLINGER" CHAMPAGNE 1892, is the Finest Vintage of the Century, surpassing the Splendid Wines of '72, '74, & '80.

WANTED, SITUATION, by a Gentleman, who has thorough knowledge in the preparation of Patent Drugs, Toilet Requisites, &c. Apply "A 44," care of this Office.

WANTED 12-Horsepower PORTABLE ENGINE, and PORTABLE SAWING MACHINERY. J. L. L. MacGREGOR, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Belgaum.

WANTED, a MILLER and ENGINEER, accustomed to Simon's Roller Flour Mill Machinery. Apply at once to MANAGER and SECRETARY, Ganges Flour Mills Co., Ld.

HORSES—WANTED pair Arabs trained to Saddle and Harness. "X Y Z.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a man to do the work of Steward: must be experienced and have some knowledge of English. Apply GUN ROOM MESS, H.M.S. "Bonaventure."

EXCELLENT BOUQUETS of various sizes, Beautiful Flower Baskets of various descriptions made to order by H. A. DUBASH, Girgaum, next to Portuguese Church.

EGG HATCHING TAUGHT.—Artificial process. Great success 200 to 300 Hatched at a time. Fee Rs. 150 in all paid in advance. Apply to "Y," care of this paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have been very nearly the whole of India, but I have seldom come across a more attentive and genial Proprietor as Mr Pestonji. I have been very pleased with his attention and had everything to a wish. I almost regret to leave the Hotel.—P. SUBRAMONEY IYR, Solicitor, High Court Madras.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a week and have been most comfortable. The Hotel is clean, the food good, the situation and general environment is all that can be desired. H. J. PARSONS, Judge, High Court.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—Though ill for a considerable portion of my stay, I was better attended to, and found more kindness at the RIPON than I should if I had been in my own bungalow.—J. P., Ld., Bombay).

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—Near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms Apply to the MANAGER.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire, by Day or Month, at the LIVERY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

DO DOCTORS DISAGREE?—In some cases they do. But the result derived by administering BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE in cases of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers and Influenza, has proved that the Medical Profession has arrived at only one verdict, and that is they have to find the first case that has not been benefited by the use of either of them as Numerous Testimonials will testify. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture possess the all-important advantages over other Febrifuges that they may be administered when fever is on. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP and Co.; TREACHER & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; BEYNON & Co; and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART (with removable hood) by Stephens, Lamps, Set brown leather Harness. Price Rs. 350. Apply "O," care of this Office.

CYCLES 1896 Patterns—A single Machine at full Wholesale Price. MANUFACTURERS' EXCHANGE, 45, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BICYCLES.—Semi-racers, 28" Wheels, 1½" Cushion Tyres, Tangent Spokes, Ratrap Pedals, Ball-bearing throughout, Rs. 210.—PRIEST & Co., 5 Hornby Row Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAKE YOUR OWN SODA WATER at less than 2 annas per doz. The SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS SYNDICATE Co., Limited.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super-Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
(Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India).

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL of INDIA GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, GOVERNOR of MADRAS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the retracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths, Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend.

A CARD.

J. M. CAMPBELL, D.D.S.,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
LATE OF BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL
HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE
TO 53, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

GLASS PORTRAITURE.
A Speciality for
PRINCES, RAJAS, CHIEFS, and NAWABS.
PORTRAITS of Princes, Rajas, and Chiefs ENLARGED ENGRAVED, SILVERED, GILDED, and Painted on Ornamental Mirrors in full Uniforms
PERMANENCY, BRILLIANCY AND RICHNESS OF WORK UNEQUALLED.
Paintings on Canvas get faded and Colours Cracked, but our paintings on glass remain for ages fresh and clean as on the day they were done.
THEY ARE LIFELIKE, ARTISTIC IN FINISH, AND LEAVE NOTHING TO BE DESIRED.
P. D. KANGA & Co.,
16, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS, and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceedings and from England.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,
American Dentist,
No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.
BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

DR. U. L. DESAI, B.S., M.B., Vict., England, M.D. Belge,
SPECIALIST ON DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM,
TREATS all forms of Mental Diseases, (Madness, &c.) Epilepsy, Vertigo, Insomnia, (sleeplessness), Hysteria, Chorea, and Paralysis of Cerebral or Spinal Origin.
Hours of Consultation, from 1 to 5 p.m., at 55, Apollo Street, Residence: Sagar Mehel, No. 3, Walkeshwar Road.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
(Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 11.

AN advance of ⅛ per cent took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday at 108¾; and Indian Sterling Loan was higher to the same extent at 118¾; but French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 103¼; with Paris Exchange on London unaltered, at fcs. 25·23½. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by ⅛ per cent. to 1⅛ per cent.; that on short London Bills being also quoted at the same rate. 3½ per cent Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, at £62⅞. The price of Bar Silver in London remained at 30⅝d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 67 3/8 cents per oz.; but with Demand Exchange on London half-a-cent lower, at 4·87½ dollars. The London Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 2d.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 37½s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk, tone of market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales including 200 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 9-16d. per lb.; while Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer and more remote positions, but unchanged in intermediate ones, the extreme quotations being 4 7-16d. for February deliveries, and 4 3-8 for June-July. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

A decline of 1-16 cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton in New York yesterday at 8 3-16 cents per lb.; and May Futures were 8 points lower, at 7·96 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 21,000 bales; and the total arrivals of the new crop to date now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts	21,000	25,000	13,000
Two days' do.	37,000	430,00	25,000
Since 1st Sept., 1895......	4,146,000	6,341,000	5,004,000

Owing to the occurrence of an important native holiday to-day, hardly anything doing in this staple, the only purchase reported being 200 bales of Akola, for account of exporters, at Rs. 181; and, for the Mills, 200 Karanja, at Rs. 183; and 200 Bhownuggur Ginned, at Rs. 207 per candy. The tone of the market, has been firm, and quotations unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These market have both been closed to-day.

FREIGHTS.—This market has been steady, owners holding back for higher rates. The Kirby Hall (s) ready in port, has been taken up by speculators for Genoa and Liverpool; the terms of the charter have been kept secret, but are believed to be not much less than 13s. 6d. per ton. The Charterers have booked Cotton to Genoa, at 14s. 6d. per ton.

The Banks and the Stock and Share markets have been closed to-day for the Hindu holiday.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	15,475	bales.
Wheat	8,196	cwts.
Linseed	37,169	"
Rapeseed	1,460	"
Gingellyseed	22,023	"
Groundnuts	5,653	"
Castorseed	2,387	"
Rice	4,932	"

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th February, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	11	2	25 p.m	...	18
Suez	11	2	45 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of 11th February, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta..............	...	20	...	2
" Karachi	..	9	..	1
" Madras	..	37	..	1

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th February, compared with the Statement of 28th January, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	January 28. Rs.	A.	P.	February 4. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	68,50,000	0	0	68,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,88,74,735	15	6	1,81,32,127	2	2
Other Deposits, &c.	5,95,24,163	2	4	5,87,18,003	4	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,60,937	1	9	2,69,415	10	11
Sundries	20,90,405	14	1	20,60,239	0	7
Rs.	10,77,04,242	1	8	10,61,29,785	2	7
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	36,29,095	0	0	39,25,155	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	45,91,402	2	0	42,46,402	2	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,39,86,152	1	6	1,50,45,286	15	6
Credits do do.	1,29,69,212	3	4	1,35,84,416	10	1
Bills Discounted, &c.	3,05,19,234	7	0	3,10,63,073	9	11
Balances with other Banks	6,71,263	8	9	1,72,536	15	8
Bullion	842	0	7	842	0	7
Dead Stock	13,04,080	14	9	13,04,840	12	4
Stamps	10,170	10	3	9,732	0	0
Sundries	15,95,893	8	7	15,99,271	8	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,71,15,417	6	8	1,25,34,661	3	3
Do. at Branches	2,13,11,478	2	3	2,26,43,666	4	10
Rs.	10,77,04,242	1	8	10,61,29,785	2	7

The following is the Banks Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to February 4, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,15,597	Dec.
Do. at Branches	8,72,988	Inc.
Other Deposits	8,10,160	Dec.
Post Bills	91,522	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	48,940	Dec.
Loans	10,59,134	Inc.
Accounts of Credit	6,15,204	do.
Mercantile Bills	5,43,839	do.
Cash at Head Office	45,80,756	Dec.
Do. at Branches	13,32,088	Inc.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th January 1896 on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	500	250	10	760
Or per mile of Railway	29	14	1	44
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	1,200	840	......	2,040
Total for 4 weeks ...	1,700	1,090	10	2,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	352	748	3	1,103
Per mile of Ry do.	21	43	......	64
Total to corresponding date do.	1,382	1,955	7	3,344

Decrease for the week.............................Rs. 343
Ditto to date.. " 544

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th January, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	15,400	40	19,440
Or per mile of Railway	35	134	......	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year..	8,000	46,300	60	54,360
Total for 4 weeks ...	12,000	61,700	100	73,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,086	17,826	47	20,959
Per mile of Ry. do.	27	154	......	181
Total to corresponding date do.	10,723	78,182	120	89,025

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 1,519
Ditto to date .... " 15,225

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

A SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED PAPER, DEALING WITH THE MUTINY,
ITS ORIGIN,
ITS DIMENSIONS,
AND
ITS MORAL,
BY
SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, G.C.S.I.
(FORMER GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY),
PART II.
WILL APPEAR IN THE COLUMNS OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OF
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

STEPHEN—PEDRAZA—February 11, at St. Andrew's Kirk, Bombay, by the Rev. Thomas H. Greig, Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Alexander Gordon Stephen, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Margherita Stella, eldest daughter of Professor O. S. Pedraza, Knight Commander of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Academical Officer of the University of France, and Fellow of the University of Bombay.

CALIFORNIA.

DEATH.

BLUNDELL—February 3, at Riverside, California, suddenly, Henry Leigh Blundell, late Rifle Brigade, elder son of Major-General R B H Blundell, aged 25.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRUCE—February 1, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr H W Bruce, of Tezpore, Assam, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MacMILLAN—ALLARDICE—February 3, at Mylemoney, Chickmagalur, Dugald Alexander MacMillan, second son of the late John Gordon MacMillan, to Laura Winnifred, daughter of W A Allardice.

TROTTER—GILES—February 4, at Bankipur, Isabella Marion, eldest daughter of A H Giles, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, to Frank Wallace Dalzell Trotter, I S C, Assistant Commandant, Military Police, Silchar, eldest son of the late Major W F Trotter, Political Agent, Manipur.

VIPAN—HUMBLE—January 30, at Christ Church, Meerut, by the Rev H C Spring, B A, Walter Murial, son of the late Robert Vipan, Esq, of Mopal, near the Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, to May Harvey, second daughter of the late E B Humble, Esq, Executive Engr, E I Railway.

DEATHS.

MITCHELL—January 31, at Trichinopoly, Solomon Mitchell, Pensioned Jailor, aged 60 years.

STEPHEN—February 3, at Cawnpore, of confluent small-pox, Carr, the third son of the late J Stephen, Esq, of Dacca, Bengal, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

WE published yesterday the text of the sensational, if circumstantial, announcement made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* in the last week of January, that an offensive and defensive alliance has been concluded between Russia and Turkey. Nothing has since been heard either confirming the story, if true, or satisfactorily negativing it, if without foundation. Official denials in such matters are things of course. No one attaches much importance to them, except so far as they may involuntarily afford some inkling of the truth by the terms in which they are couched. It cannot be said that the *dementis* in this case were either very strong or very explicit. They conveyed the impression that those who were responsible for them would not be sorry if they failed to inspire complete confidence in their veracity. This impression may have been unjust; but it may not. It is quite conceivable that if there be no defensive and offensive alliance between the Czar and the Sultan, it may suit the diplomatic exigencies of the moment to let the world believe that there is such an alliance. It would be a way of saying "hands off" to Austria and other Powers, as effective, and not so irritating as Mr. Gladstone's famous words. On the whole, it is the part of prudence to regard the official denials as a negligeable quantity, in endeavouring to form a correct estimate of the value to be attached to the announcement, that Turkey has definitely entrusted her destiny to the magnanimity of her most formidable enemy. The telegram which asserted that the alliance in question has been concluded, professed to give certain details which ought to enable those whose especial duty it is to watch events at Constantinople and St. Petersburg, to get at the facts. A treaty based on the famous treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, was, it is alleged, signed at Constantinople, and the ratifications were exchanged at St. Petersburg by the Czar and Aarej Pasha.

This news was sent from Constantinople to Phillipopolis, and thence telegraphed to London. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that publication was withheld for some days "to give ample time to test the difference between bazaar rumours and authentic information. We have not, therefore, any doubt of the substantial accuracy of our correspondent's statement. We do not pretend to know the very words in which the Treaty is drawn up; we claim to have given its substance. It is not, of course, in the interests either of Russia or of Turkey that the terms of the agreement should be known, and it is quite likely that Sir Philip Currie was as ignorant of the Treaty as most of the diplomatists of Europe. He has been, through no fault of his own, systematically hoodwinked by the wily Shadow, who, it must be remembered, is his own Grand Vizier and his own Foreign Minister. M. Nelidoff, and, in a lesser degree, M. Cambon, have long been the controlling influences at the Yildiz, and though France may not actually be a party to the Treaty, we have very little doubt that the astute and urbane Ambassador of the Republic has known for a long time secrets sedulously guarded from Sir Philip Currie." The editor vouches not only for the good faith of his correspondent, but for the fact that he has access to sources of information not accessible to diplomatists. We may take it then that the statement has not been made at haphazard; it has been published by a newspaper with a reputation to lose. There is a full appreciation of the importance of the announcement, and, it may be assumed, in equally clear sense of the responsibility incurred by an error of judgment in a matter of such moment. Nevertheless with the best intentions the most experienced some times err; one may be misled, and consequently mislead others. It may be so in this instance. At the same time it is well to bear in mind that some six weeks before this announcement was made, the correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople informed that journal that things had taken such an unexpected turn, that no one need be surprised to hear any morning that Russia and Turkey had concluded a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive. Long before that prophecy was made by one of the shrewdest observers of the trend of events in the Turkish capital, we had pointed out that the menacing attitude of Great Britain, the presence of our fleet in Turkish waters, and above all the daily insults heaped on Turks in general, and the Sultan in particular, by the Armenian Committee, and its spokesmen at public meetings and in the press, were calculated to force Turkey into the arms of Russia. Everyone now sees that peril plainly enough. Even Lord Salisbury, who added fuel to the flames in November last, has recently asked the Armenian sympathisers to abstain from a course which, so far from benefiting the Armenians, was greatly aggravating a situation already deplorably compromised.

It must be acknowledged that there is nothing inherently improbable in the statement that what has been long foreseen, and it may be added recklessly provoked, has now come to pass. But in a matter of such importance, teeming with incalculable possibilities, it is well to await full evidence before giving entire or even partial credence to the statement that a secret treaty has been concluded at Constantinople, and ratified at St. Petersburg. As the English Admiral observed to the officer, who reported that the powder magazine had taken fire: "If that be so, we shall soon know it?" Meanwhile, we may take comfort in the antidote considerately provided by the enterprising journal which has occasioned all this stir by the dissimination of unwelcome, if not wholly unexpected news. We are asked to assume for the time the absolute accuracy of the news in question, and then to consider whether on the whole it would be a good thing or a bad thing for England? In the presentment of the case, as put by our contemporary, we are inclined to concur, with some reservations. It is quite true that if France be a party to the treaty—and it is not stated that she is—grave complications might occur in Egypt and elsewhere which might affect our interests, or what we have come to regard as our interests. But there is really not much cause, so far as can be foreseen, for grave apprehension. We concur also in the following, which puts into scarcely different words what we have been saying for six months past. "For the position in which we find ourselves we have only ourselves to thank or to blame. We have long ceased to be the titular defenders of Turkey. We abandoned that position when we refused to intervene in the war between Russia and Turkey. The Treaty of Berlin threw the duty of dealing with the Ottoman Empire upon Europe. The assumption that we were under peculiar obligations to secure good government for any portion of the Turkish dominions is an illusion. The Cyprus Convention bound us to protect the Asiatic possessions of the Sultan, under certain conditions. Chief among those conditions was an undertaking that the Porte would redress the grievances of the Armenians. That the Sultan systematically ignored. . . . When half the Powers refused to sanction concerted coercion, neither duty nor expediency justified us in persisting in a hopeless policy. We warned the Anglo-Armenians of the folly and cruelty of the line which they in their blind folly and fanaticism adapted. The consequences of that mischievous agitation were exactly what we anticipated. The Armenians have been well nigh exterminated, and Turkey has thrown herself bodily into the arms of Russia." We sincerely hope that such a consummation, so calamitous for Turkey in the long run, may be yet averted. The sixty millions of Mussulmans in India could not witness such a calamity to the greatest existing Mahomedan Empire without an emotion akin to consternation.

WE learn to-day that Dr. Jameson's officers have arrived in England, and have been immediately arrested with a view to prosecution. A police inspector has been despatched to meet the transport Victoria to arrest Dr. Jameson himself. This step seems to be somewhat theatrical, and quite superfluous. Dr. Jameson is not a fugitive from justice, and his arrest on board the Victoria, as if he were another Balfour, is a needless indignity. He will be brought to trial in June. The question has been already mainly discussed for what offence or offences are they liable to be tried? There is a gruesome assortment of legal possibilities. Persons who bear arms against their own Government are guilty of high treason. If the Transvaal State be an independent State the invasion of its territory by Dr. Jameson and his military police and foreigners, without the authority of their own sovereign, was high treason against its Government. It would be competent for that Government to try them for that offence and inflict the death penalty. President Kruger elected to hand them over to their own Government "for punishment." Can they be tried for high treason in England? If the Transvaal be part of the British Empire, within the Queen's allegiance, then Dr. Jameson's raid was high treason against the Crown. The *Standard* indeed takes a different view. "Treason, in so far as it is at all relevant to Dr. Jameson's case, consists of levying war against the Queen in any of her dominions, and adhering to and actually assisting the public enemies of the realm in time of war. It is difficult to see how, by any legal ingenuity, the raid from Mafeking could be classed under either of these heads. The same observation applies with added force to treason-felony. The Act of 1848, which gave to that offence its Statutory embodiment, defines it as an intention to depose the Queen or deprive her and her heirs of the Royal titles and honours, or to levy war against her within the United Kingdom in order to compel a change of measures or counsels, or to intimidate or overcome both Houses, or either House of Parliament, or to move any foreigner to invade any part of the Empire." This argument would only be valid if in the opinion of the writer the South African Republic is not "any part of the Empire."

IF the Queen's sovereignty over the Transvaal be postulated—"suzerainty spells sovereignty" in such cases—then Dr. Jameson and those concerned with him are liable to the penalties of treason. It may, however, be taken for granted that the Government will not direct a prosecution for high treason if an alternation can be found. There are more than one. In law the slaying of Boers at Krugersdorp makes British subjects liable in the British courts for the murder committed on land outside the United Kingdom. It has been stated that the difficulty of procuring legal evidence to sustain such a charge would be an unsuperable objection to prosecution on such a charge. The difficulty of obtaining legal proof is more imaginary than real and may be set aside. More to the purpose is the objection that the charges of conviction by a jury on such a charge would be deemed by the average juror as a strained application of the letter of the law to circumstances which take the offence committed out of the category of ordinary crime and give them a political complexion. The probability is that the accused will be proceeded against under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. From the preamble of that Act it is too readily assumed that it only applies to officers when a state of war exists between Powers at peace with Great Britain. No such distinction is to be found in the provisions of the Act. Section 11 prescribes penalties for the preparation or fitting out of any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State. In the case of Colonel Sandoval, who was convicted at the Old Bailey in 1887 for purchasing Krupp guns at Sheffield and ammuniton at Birmingham, which he subsequently conveyed in a trading steamer to Venezuelan waters with a view to effecting a revolution in that Republic, the defendant was sentenced to a term of imprisonment as a first class misdemeanant, to pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and the costs of the prosecution. We have here possibly a pretty accurate adumbration of what is in store for Dr. Jameson and his gallant officers. In such matters it is not in Japan only that the constituted authorities labour to adjust the punishment to the crime.

PESSIMISTS, who are disposed to believe that officers of Government in these degenerate days are lacking in resource and initiative, would do well to note what passed between the Assistant Political Officer and the Council of Administration on the occasion of the demise of the late Maharajah of Radhanpur. On the morning of the 21st December, Lieutenant Beale arrived at Radhanpur, and was received by the Dewan, who, on being asked verbally to hand over charge of the State, replied that he could not do so without a written authority. The Assistant Political Officer forthwith wrote the following letter:—"To the Dewan. Dear Sir,—H. H. the Nawab Bismillah having died, and the heir-apparent being a minor, the Political Superintendent, Palanpur, directed me to assume charge of the State, pending the orders of Government. I have accordingly arrived here this morning. You will therefore be good enough to make over the charge of the State to me. I write this to you as you asked for a written authority.—Yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Beale, Assistant Political Superintendent." This letter, admirably clear and concise, was laid before the Council by the Dewan. After due consideration that functionary was instructed to acknowledge in writing the demi-official note in question and to state that the Council was of opinion that unless an authoritative order were passed by Government setting aside the will of the late Nawab, a copy of which had been duly forwarded through the Political Superintendent, the members had no power to make over charge of the State, and thus free themselves from the responsible trust imposed on them by his Highness. It was added that the Council would have no objection to submit to the general supervision of the Agency. The Assistant Political Superintendent wrote next day expressing his regret, but the Dewan had not been able to consider the real position of affairs:—"As long as the alleged Will of the late Nawab is not accepted, by Government, it is, you will understand, the duty of the Political Superintendent to guard the interests of the State and all concerned, and so long as I have the orders of the Political Superintendent, which have been reported to Government, I am bound to carry them out, and I hope that you will assist me in so doing." The Dewan, thereupon, under protest, handed over charge to Lieutenant Beale, and received an official memorandum directing him to render assistance in the administration of the State and reducing the State accounts to order and regularity. Lieutenant Beale so far, at all events, carried out his instructions with firmness and tact, the latter quality failing him a little when he immediatety proceeded to place the clothes and other personal property of the sorrowing Maharani under seal. But it is impossible not to admire the young Political's promptitude and readiness in supplying on the spur of the moment a written authority for taking over charge of the State, which clearly had no existence until he himself wrote it on a sheet of paper to satisfy the scruples of the Dewan and the Council.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left Aden at 11 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Sunday. Passengers will land at the Ballard Pier.

WE are asked to state that the European friends and admirers of the late Maharajah Takhtsinghji will be welcome at the meeting to be held in his honour at Petit Hall, at 5 p.m., to-day.

AFTER a hearing extending over four days, the trial of Ganesh Shunker Dravid and three others, implicated in the theft of Colonel Humphrey's pay-bill for July, 1895, for the sum of Rs. 2,255-13-5, concluded at the Bombay Criminal Sessions last evening. The jury unanimously found the first three prisoners guilty, and the fourth, not guilty of the charges preferred against them. The fourth prisoner was accordingly discharged; and Mr. Justice Candy, in sentencing the other three to rigorous imprisonment for three years each, remarked that it was a most daring and audacious fraud they had committed.

THE "Hopes" for Reunion was the principal subject of the charge Bishop Mylne delivered to his diocese, yesterday afternoon, at the Cathedral. His Lordship, while expressing his gratitude to Almighty God for ordaining that the recent letter of the Pope of Rome should go forth, said that the letter cannot be regarded for a moment as offering a practical basis for actual efforts towards Reunion. It seemed to him that the letter assuming as it does the single infalliable authority of the See of Rome is almost less hopeful than the jarring combative utterances put forth by Cardinal Vaughan as a corrective to false expectations. The difficulties in the way of Reunion generally were pointed out by his Lordship, who said that they themselves could not remove those difficulties—they could only pray to God that the present state of things might be altered, and promote in themselves, and in the Christian Church those positive habits of mind which make for godly concord and good-will to put prejudice to flight.

THEIR HIGHNESSES THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF KAPURTHALA, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Fairweather and suite, arrived in Bombay from their capital, yesterday morning, and are now staying in the Watson's Esplanade Hotel Annexe. Their arrival was private.

BAI AWABAI FRAMJEE PETIT has forwarded Port Trust bonds of the value of Rs. 1,500 to the trustees of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution for annual prizes in memory of her husband, the late Mr. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, who was a life-governor and vice-president of the institution.

IN the course of the next Easter fair at Leipzig the usual Paper and Stationery Trades' Exhibition of the Paper Union will be held in the Marchants' Clubhouse, the dates being from the 3rd to 5th March. Foreign houses are admitted to exhibit. Programmes and cards of application may be procured from the chairman of the committee Bruno Nestmann, Leipzig. Foreign dealers, who may think of visiting the next Leipzig fair or who are travelling in Germany about that time on business, ought not to omit this exhibition from their programme, as it offers an extensive selection of interesting products.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER REINFORCEMENTS FOR ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 10.

The Italian Government are despatching large reinforcements to Massowah, and the Duke of Aosta will probably accompany them.

THE SHOANS ARMED WITH FRENCH WEAPONS.

The Italian papers state that the Shoans are mostly armed with French-made weapons, and urge upon the Government the occupation of Harrar to prevent the importation of arms. They add that it is a vital matter to Italy to secure military and political success in Abyssinia.

THE YOUNG TURKISH PARTY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 10.

The young Turkish party are again showing signs of activity here, and several of them have been arrested, including Mahmud Bey, a son of Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CECIL RHODES.

LONDON, FEB. 11.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes left, yesterday, for Mashonaland, *via* Beira. He will return to England to be present at the trial of Dr. Jameson in June, if required as a witness.

THE BEIRA RAILWAY.

The object of his journey is to supervise the beginning of the plans for the extension of the Beira Railway and the development of Rhodesia.

ARRIVAL OF DR. JAMESON'S OFFICERS.

Dr. Jameson's officers have arrived in England in the Grantully Castle, and remain in charge of a police inspector.

DR. JAMESON'S ARREST IMMINENT.

A police inspector has sailed to meet the transport Victoria, and arrest Dr. Jameson.

PRESIDENT KRUGER'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

President Kruger has informed Sir Hercules Robinson that he is willing to go to England, provided the subjects for discussion are specified beforehand.

THE STATUS OF THE CHARTERED COMPANY.

The directors of the Chartered Company announce that they have reason to believe that, although their police will be under the Imperial Government, the status of the Chartered Company will otherwise remain substantially unaltered.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

The Russian Government have decided to appoint Resident Diplomatic Agent at Sophia.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the English mails of the 31st ultimo, left for Bombay, at 11 p.m., last night.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

At the meeting of the Council, on Thursday, the Select Committees' reports on the Merchant Shipping Bill and the Ports Bill will be presented.

The Volunteers Bill and the Criminal Procedure Code Bill will be referred to Select Committees,—that on the Volunteers Bill consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir A. Miller, General Sir H. Brackenbury, Mr. Woodburn, Sir Griffith Evans, Mr. Rees, and Mr. Glendinning.

The Bills to amend the Railways Act and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act will also be introduced.

MEMBERSHIPS.

His Excellency the Viceroy has asked the Bombay Government to nominate a Member for the Supreme Legislative Council, vice the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, resigned.

Her Majesty the Queen has approved of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. A. C. Trevor to succeed Sir Charles Pritchard as Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE HEALTH OF THE VICEROY.

The Warren Hastings called at False Point in the morning, and an excellent report of his Excellency's health has been received from there.

The Viceroy will arrive at Calcutta to-morrow.

THE POONA DISTRICT COMMAND.

Major-General Duncan, Deputy Adjutant-General in England, has been appointed to Command the Poona District, vice Major-General Blundell.

THE WAR OFFICE AND THE FOUR COMMANDS.

The War Office have arranged to correspond direct with the Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands in connection with matters relating to the British forces in India.

A FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

POONA, FEB. 11.

Private Nash, Middlesex Regiment, met with a fatal railway accident, last night, at the Ghorpurie troop station. From the facts it appears that deceased came walking from Satara to proceed to Ahmednagar, but remained behind owing to a sore on his foot. In the night deceased went near the rails, and fell under the wheel of the engine, which was shunting at the time. The right leg was cut clean off, and his other leg crushed and cut in a ghastly manner. Deaceased was immediately taken to the hospital, and the leg was amputated. He could not, however, bear the pain, and died this morning.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUTENANT HANCOCK.

The remains of the late Lieutenant Hancock, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, were interred this evening, at St. Sepulchre's cemetry, with full military honours. The procession left the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, about 5-15, headed by the firing party of the deceased's regiment, under Captain Jourdain, followed by the Band, and after the coffin came deceased's company, and then the whole regiment, who were preceded by the Band of the Durham Light Infantry. At the entrance of the cemetry a large number of officers assembled, amongst whom were General Blundell, deceased's father, Colonel Hancock (who came from Bhownugger), General Curteis, Colonels Creagh, Tidy, and Carrington, Major Blomfield, and nearly all officers of the station. The coffin, having been lowered on the shoulders of the Sergeants, was carried and attended to by the officers of the regiment as pall-bearers. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Mr. Horne. Several ladies were present, and a large number of beautiful wreaths were placed on the coffin. Deceased was twenty-one years of age.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 11.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Nairne has been granted eight months' leave, it being ruled that the Lieutenant-Generals of the four Commands are entitled to leave equally with Major-Generals Commanding first-class districts.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE THAKORE SAHEB OF PALITANA.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

PALITANA, FEB. 11.

This morning, at 11-30, a deputation, consisting of the Nagar Seth, Mr. Dulabji, and the leading men of other communities, waited, at the Durbar Hall of the palace, on his Highness Sir Mansinghji, our most beloved Thakore Saheb, to present him with a congratulatory address for the honour of Knighthood of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India conferred upon him by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. The deputation had requested the Dewan Saheb to communicate to his Highness their desire to be allowed to present their address on the day of his return from Bombay, but owing to the untimely and unexpected death of his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar, his personal friend, it was postponed till the Maharaja's "karaj" ceremony was over.

The deputation, on being presented to his Highness the Thakore Saheb in full Durbar, Mr. Dulabji, stood up and read the address, which was in Gujerati the purport of which was that they, the subjects of his Highness, were exceedingly rejoiced at the recognition by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India of his successful administration by conferring upon him the distinguished title of K. C. S. I.; that the reforms introduced by his Highness in different branches of the administration had conduced to their welfare, and that the Victoria Jubilee Public Park, the Mansingbji Hospital, the English and Girls' Schools, the new splendid buildings for the Courts of Justice, and last, but not least, the Palitana Tennis Club (really a gymkhana), were standing proofs of his Highness, parental solicitude for their advancement. The address ended with a fervent prayer for his Highness' long life and prosperous rule. The Nagar Seth then presented to his Highness the address enclosed in a beautiful silver casket of Palitana workmanship.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb, in replying to the address, made a most eloquent speech, in the course of which he said that he felt great pleasure in accepting the address presented to him by the deputation, on behalf of his loyal subjects. His Highness said he had done nothing more for the good of his people than what he ought to have done as their ruler, and he was much gratified at their appreciation of his measures in that direction. His Highness further assured the deputation that in future no efforts on his part would be spared to promote the public weal, and announced that the *khot*, hitherto levied at 20 per cent. on sales of landed property, would be reduced to 12½ per cent. in honour of this auspicious event.

The girls of the Mansinghji Girls' School then recited some verses, which were specially composed for the occasion. Two kavits eulogising her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress and our popular Thakore Saheb were then recited. After the usual distribution of attar, pan, and gulab, the Durbar was dissolved.

FURTHER PROTEST AGAINST THE COTTON DUTIES.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SATARA.

SATARA, FEB. 11.

On Sunday last, a very influential and large meeting of the citizens of Satara, under the presidency of Anna Saheb Pingle, heartily welcomed Babu Jankinath Ghosal, one of the foremost pioneers of the Congress movement, and secretary of the Calcutta Standing Congress Committee, and presented him an address. Mr. Ghosal acknowledged the honour in fitting terms, adding that if the Congress has done one thing more than another, it was the complete removal of provincial jealousies and the substantial unification of all India into practically one nation, notwithstanding the various castes, religions, and lingual differences.

The meeting next dealt with the Cotton Duties Act, expressing their total disapproval of and entering a strong protest against such legislation by registering decrees of the Secretary of State, dictated by Manchester and Lancashire mill interests. The speakers echoed the universal discontent caused in consequence and the general resolve to abstain from purchasing Manchester and Lancashire cloth. The meeting was most loyal and orderly, though the intensity of the feeling was obvious throughout the proceedings, which terminated with loyal cheers for the Queen-Empress.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sumatra, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 11.

Mail steamer Australia, from Australia, arrived.
Mail steamer Peshawar, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16

The Manchester market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	108¾
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 7-8
Bar Silver	30 7-8

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT BRITANNIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Britannia under the Command of Captain J. L. Parfit, R.N.R. will sail, to-day, for Southampton, with the 44th and 65th Field Batteries, R.A., from Neemuch, and details, consisting of 45 officers, 25 ladies, and 23 children, 1,166 non-commissioned officers and men, 46 women, and 90 children. The following is the list of officers :—

Lt-Col J D Douglas, R A
Lt-Col and Mrs T M Maxwell and three children, Derby Regt
Lt-Col O Allcard, Norfolk Regt
Major and Mrs J W Hind, East Kent
Surg-Major and Mrs W Keays and child, A M Staff
Major W Tylden, R A
Surg-Major and Mrs E H Myles and three children, A M Staff
Surg-Major T E Noding, A M Staff
Major W H Connolly, R A
Capt and Mrs J S Minter and child, R A
Capt J E Counter, Welsh Regt
Capt F Amber, Lanc Fus
Capt P H Slee, R A
Surg-Capt C A Johnston, I M Service
Capt R A Vigne, R A
Capt R H P Snow, Wiltshire Regt
Capt C C Owen, R A
Capt A L Lynden Bell, East Kent
Capt G H C Colomb, I S Corps
Capt and Mrs H B Murray, I S Corps
Lt and Mrs C H H Gough, I S Corps
Lt H C C Unacke, R A
Lt A Patter, A and S High
Lt and Mrs G C Kemp and two children, R E
Lt F W Kerr, Gordon High
Lt R P C Schneider, I S Corps
Lt P C Elliott Lockhart, I S Corps
Lt and Mrs J S Roche and child, 21st Hussars
Lt A G Maxwell, I S Corps
Lt and Mrs F W A Forleath and two children, I S Corps
Lt E T Carewithen, I S Corps
Lt C J Wilkie, Oxford L I
Lt A J V Durrell, Norfolk Regt
Lt F W H Haymes, R A
Lt A A Montgomery, R A
Lt B C Mowbray, High L I
Lt N M Johnstone, 11th Hussars
Lt A J Lean, Welsh Fus
Lt R M Limond, Scot Borderer
Lt F W H Walsh, R A
Lt R Mansfield, Shropshire L I
2nd-Lieut V A St Julius, R Sussex
2nd-Lieut E Wood, K O S Borderers
2nd-Lieut F L S Clarke, Scottish Rifles
Wife of Lt J W E Donaldson and infant, R A
Wife of Vety Lt E W Larnder and two children, A V D
Wife of Lt W C W Harrison and child, I S Corps
Wife of Vety Lt W N Wright and child, A V D
Wife of Capt H D Denne and two children, Gordon High
Wife of Bt Major F H J Birch and three children, R A
Wife of Capt E O H Wilkie, Worcester Regt
Wife of Capt A F Mann, R Manchester Regt
Wife of Capt J C Sutherland, I S Corps
Wife of Capt W S C Trethewy, Hampshire Regt
Wife of Major-Genl Thomason and daughter, R E
Wife of Capt A R Braid, R A
Widow of Capt W T Vincent, I S Corps

THE FIGHTING IN BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA.

ZARAFI SUBDUED.

HEROIC INCIDENTS.

TROUBLE on the East Coast alternates with trouble on the West Coast, the Italians in Abyssinia at the one corner are paired against the Germans in South West Damaraland, the French and Portuguese too are not without their troubles. From our greater possessions and our expansion into the interior our field for action is wider, and troubles seem to come thick and fast upon us. The latest of these is the trouble in British Central Africa fomented by discontented Arab Chiefs who have bitterly opposed the advance of British interests with the consequent interference with practices we have all come to see now are nefarious and insufferable. The *Zanzibar Gazette* gives the following details of the recent fighting :—

Out of about ten recalcitrant chiefs there loomed largely Zarafi, Mponda, Mtaka, and Mlozi. Zarafi is said to be half Suahili, half Alolo, about forty years of age and has been surrounded by a court of Arabs and coastmen. Amongst the most daring of his captains is his son Kadewere. All the Yao chiefs have been watching the progress of events: such was the man's reputation that they unhesitatingly declared that Zarafi would "eat us all up." Zarafi's force consisted of coastmen, Arabs and Suahilis armed with Sniders and possessing the 7 pounder gun captured from the English in 1892. His position was the strongest held by any chief in or near the Protectorate, it was the last great slavetraders' stronghold in the southern part of the Protectorate.

Against this, under the command of Major Edwards went the very large force of 750 men divided as follows; first column under the leadership of Captain Stewart and Lieutenant A. S. Hamilton, 150 strong when joined by H. M. S. "Dove" contingent under the command of Lieut-Commander Phillips R.N.R. With this went one 7 Pounder and war rockets.

With the main column under Major Edwards accompanied by Mr. H. H. Johnston H. B. M's Commissioner and Mr. F. J. Cunningham, went Captain the Hon W. E. Cavendish, Lieut. H. Coape Smith, Lieut G. de Herries Smith, Sergt. Major Devoy and Dr. Wordsworth Poole.

It was also accompanied by Major L. Bradshaw (35th Sikhs), and Mr. W. Gordon Cumming. It consisted of 65 Sikhs, 40 Makua, 140 Atonga and 50 Yao Regulars, and about 350 carriers, and took with it one 7 pounder and a supply of war-rockets.

The third column was under command of Commander Cullen with two 9 pounders and was for the protection and holding of the crossings at Fort Johnston and Malombe, the Lakes Company's steamer "Livingstone" being turned into a gun boat for the time being.

The usual single file arrangement of marching had to be adopted with the bad feature of the force being stretched out over a great length, but a very excellent provision against attack was afforded by quickly-moving parties of Atonga 100 yards on either side of the line of march, who put up any of the enemy lying in ambush, moving rapidly from front to rear and ahead again of the main body.

The first two chiefs encountered judged it best to be friendly and furnished guides who proved to be of excellent service.

THE FIRST ENGAGEMENT.

The account as given by an eye-witness proceeds :—

"The expedition journeyed on without opposition until within about 24 miles of Zarafi's town where his scouts were first met with. These scouts were taken by surprise and one of them killed by the Atonga who were on ahead looking out for an ambush. When within 15 miles of Zarafi's the fighting began. The expedition which, with the many porters, must have consisted of between 700 and 800 men, was engaged in a defile and might have been most seriously cut up by a determined enemy, but the attack made on it was feebly sustained. Nevertheless the enemy, though few, was at first very plucky. He let the advanced guard of Sikhs go on and then rushed down and fired at the middle of the caravan consisting mainly of porters, from a distance of twenty and even only ten yards. Nevertheless, only one Atonga was severely wounded, and the enemy had to rush up the hill again to reload. Meantime the Atonga under Major Bradshaw and Captain Cavendish had scoured the hill-side, and the expedition then advanced without serious contest to an admirable position commanding a beautiful stream of running water. This was a hillock surmounted by enormous boulders, arranged in a circle on the top, almost resembling the ruined battlements of a castle. The ascent of this hillock was very steep and we anticipated that a serious resistance would be offered. Fortunately the position was not occupied by Zarafi's men, or, at least, such few as were in it ran away. The fact is that the expedition (thanks to its guides) had arrived along the route where it was least expected, and where little or no provision had been made for its opposition. Exactly half-an-hour after this first position was occupied, Zarafi's force, having heard of our arrival, but not knowing that we were safely ensconced in this natural castle, came up along a road from the Lujenda Valley to occupy this hillock. We were able to see them advancing but they could not see us. As soon as they were within a distance of 1,000 yards a galling fire was opened on them with rifles. Many of them were seen to fall and were dragged away by their companions who were at first puzzled as to our whereabouts. They eventually fled precipitately back along the way they had come and six of their number were left dead on the field.

A FIERCE ATTACK.

Whilst the carriers were resting and getting their food, Major Edwards, most of the other officers, and the troops, pushed on a head to reconnoitre. They were fiercely attached by Zarafi's men who occupied the crests of a semicircle of high cliffs, the outlying spurs of Mangoche mountain. The ground was excessively difficult to fight over as it consisted of very steep hillsides strewn with gigantic boulders, but the British force took position after position in a truly gallant style, the Sikhs especially distinguishing themselves. The mere difficulties of the ascent alone seemed almost insuperable to those who watched from the first position, and when it is remembered that every boulder had some ten or more of the enemy behind it constantly firing, it is remarkable that our loss in this rush up the hill was so relatively slight. The Havildar Major of the Sikhs and one Yeo soldier were killed, and two Sikhs and three Atong wounded. The officers did considerable excution with their Lee-Metford rifles, and between them killed more then 30 of Zarafi's men. The enemy from all accounts had several Snider rifles in his possession besides one which he got from the Yao soldier whose body was not recovered, and possessed on his side several by no means contemptible marksmen, such for instance as the man who killed the Sikh Havildar Major. When the unfortunate Havildar Major fell, shot through the head, two Sikhs rushed on to pick up his body. They were both wounded by the same marksman, who, however, was afterwards killed by Lieutenant Coape-Smith. The result of this two hours' fight was the seizing of a still better position than the one first occupied, and Major Edwards having returned with a force to escort the Commissioner and the baggage-porters, the whole expedition was soon established in another natural castle commanding the easiest route up Mangoche mountain, the "easiest route" being as steep as an ordidary house roof. At the second post we were fortunate in having a good stream of water close to the camp. This camp was however within range of the enemy's Snider rifles, and at first the men were a little incautious in exposing themselves so that another man was wounded. The enemy evidently gathered that he had been successful in a slight degree and proceeded to scramble down the cliffs into a wooded gorge from which he directed a constant fire on the British camp, which would have been very galling had it not been put an end to by several shells and war rockets cleverly pitched amongst the enemy by Serjeant-Major Devoy. After this it was evident that the bulk of Zarafi's men had concentrated themselves on the edge of the high cliffs at the south-eastern extremity of Mangoche. Their heads could just be seen through a field glass against the sky line, and behind the edge of these cliffs there was a depression in which the enemy's force had gathered in full confidence of being beyond reach of the British fire. But at the direction of Major Edwards, several shrapnel shells were fired in such a manner as to pitch into the enemy's camp over the edge of the cliffs, and war rockets were also sent into them, the result being their temporary panic and dispersal with apparently several killed and many wounded. Nevertheless, towards the evening they returned in large numbers and resumed their drumming, shouting and firing. They informed us that that day's fight (of the 27th October) was but a preliminary to the tremendous battle which Zarafi was going to deliver on the top of the hill; that the more men we brought along with us the better, since Zarafi was hungry and wanted plenty of meat! They also urged us to take the greatesd care of our calico and goods as Zarifi did not wish any of it to be spoilt before it reached his hands.

ENTIRELY ROUTED.

Except for the drumming the night that ensued was perfectly quiet and a feeling began to gain ground amongst our forces that the decisive fight was over, and that the next day would only see running away on the part of the enemy. Nevertheless Major Edwards made the most careful preparations for the ascent of the cliffs so as to avoid loss as much as possible on our side. Half-an-hour before dawn two sections of the force, one under Captain Cavendish and Serjeant-Major Devoy and the other under Lieutenant Coape-Smith and Mr. W. Gordon-Cumming, crept up over the boulders, through the darkness, on the west and east of the main ascent of Mangoche. A quarter-of-an-hour after these two bodies had started, Major Edwards headed the main column. In the meantime both the wings had engaged the enemy on the summits of the cliffs and those below heard tremendous firing. Major Edwards arrived in time to complete the rout of the enemy, and the united force, followed half-an-hour afterwards by the whole remainder of the expedition swept on over Mangoche mountain to Zarafi's town. Our progress over the mountain was but feebly opposed. A Sikh belonging to Lieutenant Coape-Smith's section was wounded and fell unconscious amongst the rocks. When he came to himself there was no one in sight, the camp at the base of the hill having been already vacated. Not having very clear notions of geography he returned along the route we had come, and after several remarkable adventures actually reached Chikala. Mr. J. F. Cunningham, who was with the Commissioner in charge of the baggage and the rear guard, disposed of a few of the enemy whom he found still lingering about the cliffs.

THE CAPITAL ABANDONED.

Major Edwards and the advanced guard reached Zarafi's town about noon on the 28th October. An hour before they entered it they could see through their field-glasses the enemy streaming down the hillside, chiefly in the direction of the Lujenda Valley. When our force arrived at Zarafi's town it was absolutely abandoned. Directly the British force had gained the south-eastern approach to Mangoche mountain Zarafi knew it was all up with him, because when travelling along the mountain side there are several points from which Zarafi's town can be easily shelled.

The whole force was established at Zarafi's at 1 p.m. on the 28th October.

It seems as though Zarafi had decided that the end had come on the night of the 27th after receiving the reports of that day's fighting. Many days previously he had sent away his ivory and cattle and many of his women and all his spare powder to Mtarika's, a powerful Yao Chief and well-known slave-trader who is established on certain islands in the Lujenda River half way down its course. Zarafi himself with the remainder of his own special adherents fled to Mtarika's abode either on the night of the 27th or the morning of the 28th." So was the first great blow given to Zarafi.

DR. JAMESON'S POSITION.

THE "Law Journal" writes: According to the old Dutch authority of Bynkershoek, there may be pirates by land as well as pirates by sea; but the world's experience of the former is limited, and no records of trials of such persons are preserved. One reason for this is that persons of whatever nation found in the territory of another bearing arms against that Power without the authority of their own sovereign are technically guilty of high treason against the Power which they attack. This is a somewhat barbarous doctrine, but is as well established in England as anything in the law of treason, so that we cannot complain where it is the law of other States. And the doctrine of local allegiance is sufficiently developed in all civilised States to permit of the prosecution of aliens for high treason in the manner now proposed by the authorities of the Transvaal State. Just before the Fenian raid into Canada provision was made by a Provincial Act (31 Vict., c. 14) for imposing the death penalty on citizens of any foreign State at peace with Great Britain who should be found bearing arms against the Queen in Canada; but the obvious motive of this enactment was to avoid the risks involved in the disputes which long continued between the United States and England as to the right of expatriation of British subjects, but were ultimately settled by the Naturalisation Act of 1870. Many Irishmen joined in the Fenian raid, and some, indeed, when captured and tried under the Canadian Act above mentioned, attempted unsuccessfully to reassert their British nationality with a view to escape the penalties of the particular enactment. Technically, then, Dr. Jameson could have been tried for treason against the Transvaal Republic, or if 'suzerain' spells 'sovereign' (as the Pope used to say with respect to the realm of England), for high treason against the Queen, and the members of the Reform Union would not only be liable to the same extent, but also for sedition in respect of their methods of formulating their grievances. But inasmuch as these are both offences of an indisputably political character, extradion proceedings for the surrender of such of the ringleaders at Johannesburg as have escaped out of the Republic can only be justified either on the ground that the Republic is part of the Queen's dominions, or that the law of the particular part of the British Empire in which the fugitives are found permits surrender for political offences. Three men, Messrs. Leonard, Joel, and Bettelheim, have been arrested in Capetown, but upon what charge is not yet publicly known. Under the Cape Act No. 2 of 1882 provision is made for the extradition from the Cape of fugitives from the justice of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal State. The Act did not come into force until after proclamation by the Governor that the two States had made due provision for surrender of fugitive criminals. This proclamation has been issued, and the Transvaal extradition law is in the same terms as the Cape Act. The Cape Act contains no exception of political offences, but it has a schedule of extradition crimes not including treason or sediton, but including (d) offences under any law relating to the dealing in gunpowder, lead, or firearms; (e) deserting from any police or defensive force; (c) public violence (of which offence there is no definition); (a) murder, or attempt to commit murder; (b) culpable homicide; and (f) being accessory to any of these offences. The Act contains no provisions for appeal from the committing magistrate, but the Supreme Court of the Cape, in 1892 (in re Saul Jacobs, 9 Juta Cape Reports 214), has affirmed its authority to intervene in the case of illegal detention or committal under the Act, so that the persons arrested will have full opportunity if they choose of testing the application of the Act to their cases. Where persons have not fully acquired the rights of citizens of the Republic, banishment, or more appropriately expulsion, might justly be awarded as a penalty for their efforts to acquire full civic rights. The banishment of citizens is now obsolete, and a punishment likely to be resented by the natives into whose territories the banished persons are forced to enter.

But with respect to the whole question of punishment for the agitation or rising whichever it be, the Fenian raid offers a precedent. The United States Government failed to stop the first raid, but captured a number of the raiders on their retreat. It issued a proclamation in time for the second raid, and took energetic but not wholly successful measures to stop it. Very strong pressure was then put upon the British and Canadian authorities. Mr. Seward wrote that "this Government could not look without serious concern upon the practice of any unnecessary severity, and especially upon the exercise of retaliation or other illegal proceedings upon the persons of such of the offenders as have fallen or as shall hereafter fall into the hands of the Canadian authorities." The captured Fenians were tried by the ordinary courts and not by courts-martial, which would have been lawful under the Canadian Act; but the United States Government asked for special forbearance and clemency, and paid counsel to defend such of the prisoners as were American citizens by birth or naturalisation; and in the case of those upon whom capital sentence was pronounced they demanded transcripts of the proceedings and evidence with a view of reviewing the cases, and ultimately procured the remission in every case of the capital sentence. Moreover, though prosecutions were commenced in the United States against some of the Fenians who got back for breach of the neutrality laws, they were all discontinued, and President Johnson, in his Message to Congress, excused the raid to some extent by reference to the state of Ireland at the time. At no time was any indemnity offered by or demanded from the United States. It is not likely that the British Government will exactly follow this precedent, for on the whole it is more able and willing to restrain its subjects than most foreign Powers; but it is well that the world should be reminded that justice can be done to the South African Republic without any measure of abject apology, and without the need of any severe retaliation by the Republic, or any excessive punishment by our Courts of those who took part in the disastrous advance of Dr. Jameson.

There is a disposition to assert that the Foreign Enlistment Act applies only when war is actually on foot. But this opinion arose among those who read the preamble of the statute without going on to study carefully its history and its sections and definitions or the only case decided under it (Regina v. Sandoval). Venezuela was not at war when Sandoval fitted out his ship. He sailed the vessel into Venezuelan waters, and it there joined in one of the operations of civil war or political agitation usual in that perturbed Republic. There were not two belligerents in any international sense; and the definition of "foreign State" in the Act is advisedly so drawn to include such operations. Resort to the preamble of an Act is only necessary where the operative part is ambiguous, and there is such a clear distinction in the Act between offences in time of war and the case provided for by section 11 that the aid of the preamble is not needed, and in Sandoval's case, 3 "Times" Rep. 414, 416, it was actually argued by Mr. Finlay, Q.C., as counsel for the defence, that section 11 was intended to prevent a filibustering expedition, fully equipped within her Majesty's dominions, from proceeding against a friendly State where no element of war existed. The Act would have been perfectly useless if this were not so, seeing that it was passed not only in view of the Franco-Prussian War, but also of the American Civil War, in which Europe did, but the Federal Government did not, recognise the South as a belligerent Power; and, even if it were necessary to pray in aid the civil commotions in the Transvaal to justify the application of the Foreign Enlistment Act, there would be no difficulty, so far as present information goes, in showing that two parties in that State were doing something very like waging war against each other, and that the National Reform Committee and its supporters were a foreign State within the definition of the Act, and preparing or levying war against the Boer section of the population.

THERE are still thirteen lakhs of cases of kerosine oil in Budge Budge Depot, the average daily deliverance being fourteen thousand cases. At this rate, the supply should hold out without further importations for three months.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PORTUGUESE INDIA.

ALLEGED FURTHER FIGHTING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, FEB. 9.

THE gunboat 'Rio da Lima is being prepared for her return voyage to Portugal after being relieved by the gunboat Tejo, which is expected here shortly. The excursions of the soldiers, and the arrests and violences in the Velhas Conquistas and Pernem still continue. In the latter province the Desai of Pernem has been arrested and imprisoned. The Desai is a distinguished member of the society, and brother-in-law of the Viscount of Pernem. Three other relatives of the Desai and Viscount have also been imprisoned, one Mr. Ramchandra Porob and Mr. Desporobo. The alleged reason for the arrests is that they had gone to a fair at Ar undem, called "Bonddora," where a large number of emigrants have taken shelter. In Anjuna, Colvalle, Nadora, and Siolim picketts of soldiers have been roaming about in search of criminals, but no intelligence has been received as to whether any arrests have been effected. The revolters have been getting emboldened by the impunity with which they strike a blow at Government troops. On the 4th instant, they invaded Anda of Satary, caught hold of four *gaucares*, who were suspected of furnishing secret information to Government, and have carried them prisoners. The force from Sanquelim marched to the scene of disturbance, and arrived two hours after the revolters had retired, though the distance between Anda and Sanquelim is only about two miles. The deaths during the engagement at Siroda already reported are said to be twenty-three. The deserters, who had taken refuge over the British frontier not wishing to subject themselves to an extradition for which the Goa Government have been striving hard, have plunged themselves in the jungle of Satary, resolving to join the Ranes, as the last resort to escape Government persecution. The ryots of Satary, whose houses and barns have been burnt down, have emigrated to Pernem, where rice fields on a large scale have been traced by them for cultivation during the next rainy season. They intend establishing themselves there, and if they do, Satary will be deserted. The steam launch service between Pangim, Betim, and Verem has been suspended. The stoppage of communications is said to be due to the demand made by the steam launch contractor for the settlement of the account for conveying troops, war materials, and food for the expedition. On the request of the contractor for settlement a kind of mock enquiry into the fitness of the launches was held, and they were condemned as unfit for further service. Government, however, did not allow two days to pass before the condemned vessels were requisitioned, and employed for transport service. The conveyance of passengers between the capital and Betim and Verem is now performed by boats, and the fee is recovered by the Government instead of by the contractor. So the contractor did not get his bill paid, nor does he get the fees of passages, which should have been paid to him according to the terms of the contract. The Military Hospital, with its newly-erected pendal, is not adequate to accommodate the increasing number of sick. A new shed has been erected at Carumzalem as a hospital for soldiers, and the wounded in future will be landed at Cabo and conveyed to Carumzalem without the knowledge of the people at Pangim. I hear that his Royal Highness the Duke of Oporto is starting for Bombay in two or three days. It is not known whether the Prince will go on tour through India or leave for Portugal. Some days back Mr. Condessa, the A.-D.-C.-in-waiting to his Excellency the Governor-General, left for Bombay, *en route* for Lisbon. No one knows what his mission is. Mr. Sabugoso, A.-D.-C.-in-waiting to his Royal Highness, and Mr. Marquis Pereira have also left for Bombay. Mr. Sabugoso has not yet returned, and it is quite probable he may be awaiting the arrival of the Prince in Bombay. It is reported that Lieutenant Possolo, who was wounded in the leg in Sanquelim, is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. A consultation was held yesterday determining the amputation of the leg, but owing to extreme weakness of the patient it could not be carried out. Captains Mendonça and Roucou, and Lieutenants Simoes Amaral and Campos, who had surrendered themselves to the revolters, and been latterly sent to Mozambique, are expected shortly here from Bombay to answer to the War Council. Mr. Damiao, Clerk of the "Bibliotheca National," who was sent to Damaun as member of a committee, has been dismissed from the post. Mr. Jaime Pinto, delegate to the Attorney to the Crown at Ilhas, left for Lisbon to join his new post as District Judge at Ibo.—The total income throughout Portuguese India for the month of November last amounted to Rs. 1,41,620 and the expenditure Rs. 196,336, leaving a deficit of Rs. 54,710.—The postal receipts for the month of December last yielded only Rs. 3,224. The reduction is due to the suppression of newspapers by which the public treasury will have to lose about half-a-lakh of rupees. Mr. M. Lopes de Quadros has been appointed Assistant to the Attorney to the Crown in Ilhas.

LADY SANDHURST'S VISIT TO THE ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

YESTERDAY afternoon Lady Sandhurst visited the Alexandra Institution. Her Ladyship was received at the entrance by Miss Sherene M. Cursetji, Mr. C. M. Cursetji, the president, directors of the institution, and the lady visitors, among them being the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. Vanravandas Parshotumdas, Vizbhukandas Atmaram, D. R. Chijgar, J.C. Cama, Dr. M.B. Kolah, the honorary secretary, Mrs. Murzban, Miss K. R. Kama, Mrs. R. K. Kama, Mrs. Unvala, Mrs. M. B. Kolah, and Mrs. H.C. Petit. A programme, consisting of recitations, instrumental and vocal music, and calesthenics, was gone through creditably by some of the students. Miss Muzrban and Miss Mugasett recited "Les Femmes Savantes" in French with the correctness and accuracy of Parisians. "The Japanese Fan," an action song by the children, was sung very nicely. The calesthenics included dumbell and wand exercises, which were remarkably well performed. Several girls recited pieces in Guzerati and English, the whole programme concluding with a chorus song. Miss Matilda Hunt, M.A., the Lady Superintendent and other teachers were introduced to her Excellency by Miss Sherene Maneckji Cursetji. Lady Sandhurst was then shown over the class rooms, and was conducted to the eastern verandah, where needle-work, and specimens of drawing done by the girls of the school were exhibited. Her Ladyship seemed very much interested in the French recitation, and expressed herself quite pleased at what she had seen and heard. Her Excellency signed the visitors' book before she left. Miss C. M. Cursetji presented a handsome floral basket to the distinguished visitor as she left the school-house.

AN Italian critic, speaking of Foggazzaro's excellent novel, "Piccolo Mondo Antico," which describes the fears and hopes of Italian patriots during the years before 1859, and the honest enthusiasm which then inspired men's hearts, draws a picture of modern Italy which is much too gloomy. "In every Italian city," he says, "monuments are erected to the memory of our fathers, to their heoism and glorious sacrifice; but these monuments teach nothing to the Italian youth—no hope, no counsel is derived from them by the present generation. . . It is only needful to visit a public place, or unfold a journal, to become aware that there are men, and Italians who are unmaking Italy every day, who compromise the country's security, who poison it in every way, and substitute individual immorality for the general morality, and render justice the handmaiden of their own vulgar passions. Politics have become the furnace in which persons and consciences are melted, and which few who have approached it succeed in retreating from unharmed. In less than eight lustres, a ferocious egoism and a no less ferocious scepticism have usurped the place of that gay fidelity which inflamed the blood of the heroes of the 'Little World' which Foggazzaro has justly called old-fashioned! What a pity, what a pity. The 'Piccolo Mondo Antico' is the story of yesterday—a terrible but delightful story, full of joyful and melanoholy events, of heroism and cruelty, of apostles and martyrs—but it seems to be the story of a thousand years ago!"

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

THE LORD BISHOP ON "HOPES FOR REUNION."

HIS GRACE THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY held a visitation in St. Thomas' Cathedral, yesterday, and delivered his charge to the diocese. There was a good attendance of clergymen. His Lordship came in procession attended by Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis and Mr. T. C. G. Bowen, Registrar of the Diocese. The following is a list of those present :—

The Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer-Lewis, Rev. William Wingate, Rev. A. W. Baynham, Rev. G. H. Lewis, Rev. E. J. Bowen, Rev. E. S. Hall, Rev. W. E. Scott, Rev. F. N. Hill, Rev. W. B. Preston, Rev. L. M. Haslope, Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, Rev. P. R. Harrison, Rev. H. Nelson, Rev. R. W. Evans, Rev. H. Powell, Rev. J. D. Ozanne, Rev. W. G. Peel, Rev. W. A. Roberts, Rev. F. G. Macartney, Rev. A. Mainwaring, Rev. E. J. Jones, Rev. C. W. Thorne, Rev. A. H. Bowman, Rev. W. H. Dixon, Rev. Dya Prasad Shinde, Rev. T. Davies, Rev. R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. T. Jacob, Rev. Charles Gilder, Rev. J. Diago, Rev. J. Taylor, Rev. A. Gadney, Rev. Narayenrao Vishnoo, Rev. H. E. G. Lateward, Rev. C. King, Rev. H. F. Lord, Rev. E. Browne, Rev. A. Darby, Rev. A. H. Coles, Rev. R. S. Spooner, Rev. A. Gatehouse, Rev. E. Kershaw, Rev. A. E. Tovey, Rev. J. H. Lord, Rev. W. Relton, Rev. Sadashivrao Bulwant Lotlikar, Rev. R. A. Dhowle, Rev. W. E. Jenner, Rev. C. S. Rivington, and the Rev. S. S. Bullen.

After a short prayer had been offered, his Lordship, in delivering his charge, said :—

My Reverend Brethren,—On each of the former occasions when I have summoned you to listen to a charge, I have had some communication to make to you on authority other than my own. To-day there is nothing to lay before you which emanates from any conference of bishops, meeting either at Lambeth or at Calcutta; but only a few thoughts of my own upon subjects of diocesan interest, and some suggestions on a larger subject, which has been much in the minds of Christian people—the unhappy divisions of Christendom, and the prayerful hope that they may be healed. Our domestic history, as a diocese, since last we assembled here, has been singularly uneventful—not, I hope, by any means unfruitful, but unmarked by salient features such as call for notice in a charge.

VERNACULAR VERSIONS OF THE PRAYER-BOOK.

The revision of the Marathi Prayer-book, which had reached only to the office for confirmation when we met three years ago, has progressed to the end of the ordinal, and turned back to the preface to the book, omitted from our earlier work. The new version has its difficulties still to meet, its modifications, it may be, to undergo. But its existence is a solid fact, for which we may well be thankful. Its future, with whatever modifications, as the one version to be used throughout the diocese is now, I trust, irrevocably secured to it—secured the more by the very negotiation which have rendered the modification probable. A first version of the Prayer-book in Canarese is passing through the press at this moment.

TRAINING FOR NATIVE AGENTS AND CLERGY.

Another notable fact, which must tell on our life as a diocese is the marked advance which has been made in providing for the training of native agents, and leading them on to the Ministry. The Divinity School at Poona, established by the C. M. S., is entering on a new stage of its existence. Having been at work for some years in hired premises, it now sees its own buildings rising rapidly. Two of its "alumni," now deacons for three years, hope to be ordained priests in Lent, and a third is to receive the Diaconate at the same time. The S. P. G. has made a start in the right direction by detailing one of its missionaries to give himself to the training of native agents, and in time, I hope, of a native ministry.

DIOCESAN AFFAIRS.

In the three years under review, I have ordained in all two Europeans and one native as priests, and four Europeans and one native as deacons. Confirmation has been administered seventy-five times, and I have confirmed, of Europeans, three hundred and fifty-two male, and three hundred and forty-two female candidates; and of natives of India, two hundred and eighty male, and three hundred and four female candidates. In all, one thousand two hundred and seventy-eight. The ranks of the native clergy have been thinned by the death of three out of their small total, all original converts to Christianity, who had given up everything for Christ, the Revs. Appaji Bapuji, Sorabjee Cursetji and Nehemiah Goreh. One of these had a wide reputation. He had made great sacrifices for Christ, and he possessed great powers for his service, and devoted them unsparingly to that end, till the name of Nehemiah Goreh became known throughout the English-speaking world to all who loved the missionary cause. Long before I set foot in India, a priest who had worked in this country put a photograph into my hand, and said: "This is the most Christ-like man I know." He went on to tell me something of his history, of the disinterested poverty of his life, of how he drew but a fraction of the salary to which he was entitled by rule, lest the Society under which he then worked should have less to expend on other objects; adding much which I have now forgotten, to justify the expression which he had used. It was the portrait of Nehemiah Goreh. Nor, I think, could any one know him without feeling that the spirit of his Master had permeated his life very thoroughly. His non-Christian fellow-countrymen in this Presidency regarded him with the deepest reverence; his reputation among the Brahmins of Poona standing high both as a Pandit and as a man. The deaths among European clergy have been very few during these three years, and even the ordinary removals which characterise the life of an Indian diocese have, I think, been fewer than usual.

OMISSIONS IN THE COMMUNION SERVICE.

I find that there are some among us who habitually, and as a matter of course, omit the second of the sentences, prescribed to be said at the administration of the Holy Communion leaving off after the words, "preserve thy body and soul unto everlasting life"—and that when there is no excuse from the necessity of shortening the service in administering to a crowded congregation. When there are many communicants to be served, and only one priest to serve them, I do not object to the practice. But of this I am not speaking. Two sentences are put into our mouths, and it is simply self-will and disobedience for any to omit the second on the ground that he personally mislikes it. Were anyone, on similar grounds, to use the second without the first, I think those who omit the second would be ready to denounce him at once for disloyalty to the Church which he serves. It is exactly as loyal or as disloyal to omit the second as the first, on the ground of our personal predilections. The same principle, and to exactly the same extent, applies to another omission, which, I believe, to be also very common. When the priest gives formal notice that on a certain day he is purposed "by God's assistance, to administer to all such as are religously and devoutly disposed the most comfortable Sacrament of the Body and Blood of Chist," he has no right to break off that exhortation after reading a single sentence. It is impossible for any among us to be sure that there are not in his flock either doubtful, scrupulous souls, unable to appropriate to themselves, the benefits of the Sacrifice of the Cross, apart from the special assistance thus expressly proffered to them in the Prayer-book. And, alas! it is equally impossible to be sure that even among our communicants there may not be darkned consequences, standing in need, to a terrible degree, of the elightenment to be received by "ghostly counsel." But if this be so, as it is, then by what possible right does any one of us take it upon himself to refuse them the express invitation which the Church commands us to address to them for the quieting, or for the enlightenment, of their consciences? How dare we make void in our ministry the express commission to absolve, uttered over us when that ministry was conferred? Yet this is what we do if we habitually curtail, still more if we never read at all, the exhortation, by the reading of which they alone are invited to take advantage of it. In spite of all that has been written of late on the subject of

THE REUNION OF CHRISTENDOM,

I cannot feel that I should be doing my duty, if I left it untouched upon now. There are things which, in the Providence of God, are directly presented to His Church, and to those who administer it for Him, as objects of practical endeavour, to be worked for immediately and at any cost. We know not only that He has set them before us as a part of His ideal for His creatures, but also that He has ordered our lot so as to render them practicable of attainment without sacrificing one principle of conscientiousness. Towards these we have to work, as we may, never resting from strenuous endeavour until they are realised in fact. Let them seem as impossible as you will—take the conversion of the world as an example—let them seem as far removed as you will from prospect of immediate realisation, and still we have only to say this: we have orders, and by them we must shape our course. But then there is another class of objects which present themselves under different conditions. They themselves are a part of the will of God, of His will as revealed to us by Himself; they are essential to His ideal for His Church: we cannot rest while they remain unaccomplished; and yet we find, if we would stir in their direction, that we are barred—barred absolutely, barred by principle—from progressing directly towards them. We dare not anticipate by our wilfulness the hour, known only to Him, when it may become possible to work for them. There can, alas! be not a doubt in our minds, under which of these two categories the Reunion of Christendom is to be placed—for the time, and as far as we can see. It belongs to the category of objects for which we are to pray without ceasing, while ye

direct efforts towards it are met by barriers of principle which it would be simply self-willed and disloyal to attempt to overleap or to circumvent.

IS UNION WITH ROME POSSIBLE?

Some, I know, in our own Church, have believed that an approach could be made to the Head of the Roman Church, in the hope of a basis being found for actual corporate Reunion; or have tried to find a common platform on which English bodies of Protestants could negotiate for union with ourselves. I need not enlarge in any detail on the absolute impracticabilities which I believe to beset either hope, as matters now actually stand. But it were impossible to approach the whole subject without touching for a minute at least on the celebrated Letter of the Pope to the Christians of England as a body. I have hailed it—and who could do otherwise?—as offering, by its tender charity and its pervading belief in prayer, the most hopeful indication that we have had of God's purposes of mercy in the future. But I would ask, is it possible for a moment to regard it as bringing Reunion into the sphere of the practicable here and now? To me it is almost less hopeful than the jarring, combative utterances put forth by Cardinal Vaughan as a corrective to false expectations. The Cardinal appreciates the facts. He sees how impossible it is that Anglicans should make the concessions which are an absolutely essential preliminary. He states them as harshly as possible, and accentuates them in proportion to their difficulty—I should rather say, to their impossibility. But at least he does not assume that they are all too obvious to be stated. Nor yet does he write from a point of view, from which it is incomprehensible that any one should long for Reunion, and yet not see at a glance that its only possible basis is absolute submission to Rome. The very absence of any statement of terms from the touching utterances of the Pope is to me the completest indication, how the real conditions of Reunion are absent from, nay foreign to, the standpoint from which his great subject is approached. When we are simply adjured by the love of Christ to restore, for our own part at least, the forfeited Unity of Christendom, we can only be thankful to God that devotion to the Saviour of the world is assumed to appeal to us as Christians; that longing for the fulfilment of His prayer is assumed to be present in our hearts, all severed, as we are, from the writer, and from what is, in the eyes of his communion, the whole of the Catholic Church. But when we find that among the fruits of that love, or of the enlightenment which must come to loving hearts, submission to the See of Rome, as the single, infallible authority, is assumed as a matter of course; that it is simply inconceivable to the writer that any one should think otherwise about it; then I think that our view of the Letter must be that which I stated just now. It is indicative of purposes of love on the part of our merciful Father. Who ordained, in the course of His Providence, that such a Letter should go forth from the Roman See, but it cannot be regarded for a moment as offering a practical basis for actual efforts in the present. We may talk of

AN INVISIBLE UNITY,

underlying the division of Christendom. I am thankful so far to believe in it as to feel that the members of sundered bodies may yet each be united to our Lord; may enjoy a common membership of the Saviour. But so long as we are sundered from one another by barriers of doctrine and discipline; so long as we cannot worship together, nor combine in our efforts for common ends: so long as independent organizations are required for the maintenance of our Christianity; so long it is to me a mere mockery to pretend that the prayer our Lord can be regarded as having found its fulfilment. Intercommunion, at least, between Christians, the doing away of the dreadful necessity, under which we assemble apart to "show forth the Lord's Death till He come," the abolition of the sad state of things, under which it is the duty of each to make proselytes from other denominations; these things are what we ought to have in view when we pray for the Reunion of Christendom. If we think of Reunion at all, it is impossible that we should separate the idea from the realisation of elementary conditions, to be conformed to by all who would reunite. But these conditions once faced, we encounter the insuperable difficulties besetting all practical efforts which should aim at their present realisation. And it is well that we should look at them together. For it is exactly in view of these difficulties, nay, in view of their insuperable character, that I wish to look at another aspect of the problem, the efforts which we all have to make towards acquiring the tempers of mind which shall conduce to their ultimate removal. May God, in His pity for our weaknesses, be preparing to do them away! We ourselves cannot stir in that direction.

DIVERSITY OF CHRISTIAN SECTS.

Face the difficulty then in its fulness. Think not only of ourselves, gathered here, all members of one Church and of one Diocese, but look farther, at the many denominations which name the Name of Christ. Then ask how many standards there are of essentials, both positive and negative, of exclusions alike and of inclusions, in the realms both of discipline and of doctrine, and think how impossible it seems that any one of them should be seriously modified—that one should condone the omissions which mar the Creed of another, that that other should accept, the accretions which he connects with the Creed of the first—that what each treats as part of the Deposit should be admitted to be loaded with prejudices, that what each treats as obstinacy in the other should be admitted to be faithfulness to the truth. To extrude our own church-members in our zeal for recon- ciliations outside were to begin our efforts at Reunion by schism of the very worst kind. Thank God, in this diocese of Bombay, we are less open to reproach on this head than we might have been a few years ago. We have realised the comprehen siveness of the Church of England, are striving after brotherly toleration where oneness of view is not possible. Still a warning is not wholly unnecessary. We must all of us bear constantly in mind how different our outlooks may be when we talk about possibilities of Reunion, and therefore how imprudent we might be about alienating our brethren within, while we are anxious to conciliate those without. What, then, are the habits of mind which we may each of us set ourselves to cultivate? What again, are the faults and defects which we may each of us set ourselves to overcome, if we desire to be fellow-helpers with God in the drawing of sundered Christians together? I believe that the first step in the right direction is to strengthen our personal hold upon the deep, central truths of the Gospel. We are apt for the most part to begin by asking ourselves, what could give up of that which we value for ourselves, in order to conciliate other people, who do not hold it, or do not look at in the same way. I believe we ought to begin at the other end. Have we not known in all intercourse with individuals that it is ever the assertion of truth, and not the controversion of error, which has told towards persuasivenes and concord? It is the truths which are held by each that must serve to draw all together. It is the wise and temperate affirmation of everything that we know of God's Truth which will serve to disarm opposition, and to conciliate the lovers of truth, wherever in Christendom they are to be found.

THE BELIEFS OF OTHERS.

It is not the Church as a body which either exaggerates or neglects, but we shall find the exaggeration or the neglect within the pale of her Communion. Some failure in the sons of the Church to avail themselves of the fulness of their inheritance, men's preferences for some aspect of a truth, when they ought to be looking at it all round, their, deficient practical application of some of the many sides of their belief, their pressing of some one of its many sides, to the extrusion or the belittling of some other—these things, we may be perfectly sure, are what drive fervid souls into separation. And so it is that in the divisions of Christendom we each have much to learn by studying the deficiencies or the aberrations—we must be bold and call things by their names—by studying the deficiencies or the aberrations which characterise the beliefs of other people. Again, I will not go into detail; but select any body that you will, of those which have severed themselves from our Church, and you will find that it insists on some truth which the Church has at some time or other somehow missed bringing home to her children; or else that, by its very negations, it points to some aspect of truth which her children have somehow exaggerated. Now, whether it be by excess or by defect that any body of Christians has erred, we may be sure that the very spectacle of the error has something to teach us, if we can learn it. And whether we have negation to supplement, or whether we have excess to prune down, still I think that it is quiet assertion, much more than any combative polemics which will make towards reconciliation. Ask what is the positive truth, whose neglect by the teachers of the Church has drawn any to seek it elsewhere—then enforce it with balanced-affirmativeness. Or ask where the exaggeration has come in which has led people to deny some other truth—and still it is by stating it positively, in its beautiful relation to other doctrines, that its importance to the balance of the whole will be best and most winningly exhibited. It takes more imagination and more charity than most of us are found to possess, to understand how other people's convictions are held with the same conscientiousness, with the same unimpeachable sincerity, with the same unalterable thoroughness, which we are forward to claim for ourselves. And yet if we think about them as though in the ultimate analysis it could only be pride, or self-sufficiency, or some other kind of spiritual defect, which hindered them from seeing things as we do, it is certain that the prospects of concord must suffer most seriously in consequence. Now the difficulty of overcoming such suspicions is closely connected, as I believe, not only with all that is unworthy, but with much that is earnest and good in our manner of holding our convictions. It is impossible—more than this that it would be wrong—to dissociate our religious convictions from all that is deepest and most spiritual in our own individual lives. If our beliefs upon doctrinal matters are more to us than a string of dry dogmas, dissociated from life and devotion, we must be conscious of the closest connection between the beliefs which we hold as of faith, and the devotion and the practice which are their outcome. We must know that real hold upon doctrine is dependent moment by moment on the earnestness of our prayers and the consistency of our practice. And we must also be equally aware that the prayers and the practice, in their turn, are bound up with the intensity of our beliefs. Indivduals, parishes, societies are seen on every hand to be vigorous and fruitful in good, in a ratio, very direct, to the intensity of their doctrinal beliefs. Lukewarmness in work and in prayer is the companion of slovenliness in doctrine. Intensity of doctrinal conviction results in an unmistakable energy in aggressions upon the kingdom of darkness.

CLERICAL HYPERTROPHY.

There is a malady of the clerical mind, against which we have to be on our guard—what I may call the hypertrophy of the sense of principle, the tendency to make everything that we believe aquestion of absolute right and wrong, to treat details of our personal practice as almost on a level with Commandments, to cling to each article of our belief, as though it had been decreed word for word by Ecumenical Councils of the Church. This habit of mind once established, each variant from our personal beliefs—perhaps even from our usages in public worship—becomes a ground of suspicion of others, and a hindrance to union among Christians. If we are asked to treat anything whatsoever as possibly an open question, at once the thought will present itself—it may perhaps be non-essential in itself, but then whither may it not lead? So far, and so minutely, we may think, does each detail of our doctrinal beliefs strike its roots into the complex whole, that if one be in any way modified, there is no definable limit to the disturbance which might follow to all: each one has a bearing on the rest, so intimate, so possibly final, that it were better to abandon for ever the thought of the Reunion of Christendom than to yield a single inch on any point. Or if there is to be any "rapprochement," let it come, we are ready to say, by others abandoning, as untenable, positions whose divergence from our own gives proof that there is nothing to be said for them. If hypertrophy of the sense of principle be a weakness of the clerical mind, where questions of belief are concerned, none the less is there a tendency in many laymen to underrate, or to forget altogether, the importance of truth as truth, to set principle aside as unimportant if practical gain of any kind is, or seems to be, kept back for the sake of it. It is the penalty of the practical shrewdness which characterises Englishmen as a race that we apply to our theological beliefs the same impatience of abstractions, the same belief in compromise, which has served us so well in public life. And nowhere, perhaps, does this tendency assert itself more strenuously, nay, recklessly, than it sometimes threatens to do on this subject of union between Christians. The practical object is so worthy, the resort to mere compromise so obvious, that I dread to see principles sacrificed, apart from the maintenance of which a Church has nothing left to exist for. I am continually asking myself the question, how far some efforts after unity are connected with indifference to truth. Is it possible that abatement of bigotry, that desire to think kindly of opponents, that a determination to minimise differences, and to dwell upon points of agreement, may be due to the unmistakable tendency, abroad all around us to-day, to think that there is nothing so true that its contradictory might not be admitted, that there is nothing whose truth is so important that it is worth contesting "a outrance?" Are not many prepared to affirm that truth about the world of the Unseen is so essentially relative in its character that standards are out of the question; that each age must regard it so differently that nothing can ever be laid down which shall bind even a single generation as an ultimate test of Communion? I have put forward but one or two aspects of an almost inexhaustible subject. And as regards even those special aspects I have been able to offer but suggestions. Still I hope that, regarded as suggestions, they may not prove altogether useless.

THE PURPOSE OF THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

But the subjects which I have dealt with so far lie outside the very heart of our Ministry. Let me turn, before closing this charge, to what constitutes the life of its life. I believe it to be necessary everywhere—I am sure it is most necessary in India—that we should be constantly turning back to one thought, as we exercise ourselves as ministers of Christ. How far is it the end of our Ministry to bring people, individually, and collectively, to the feet of our Master and Saviour? Are we in danger of stopping short of this end, as we deal with the souls which He has redeemed? Believe me, we must be jealous over ourselves, if we desire to give account without shame of the Ministry committed to our charge. We may be active, acceptable, popular; we may be orderly in the conduct of our services, punctual in the discharge of our duties, effective in bringing people to the Sacraments; and yet we may stop short altogether of the one thing needful in the minister, the winning of people's hearts for our Lord. There may breathe no atmosphere around us of winningness and spiritual influence; there may be nothing to make any one feel that he himself stands in need of the Saviour to be to him as life from the dead. There is nothing more fatally easy than to satisfy our consciences in a certain way with a service which misses altogether the end for which we were set apart. The substitutes with which we content ourselves may take very different forms, according to the temperament of individuals, and the schools to which they belong. It may be phrases of conventional spirituality, if we belong to one school in the Church; it may be diligence in frequenting the Sacraments, if our bent is in another direction; it may be personal appreciation of our ministry, if our turn is egotistical and vain; it may be improvements in the orderliness of our churches, if our tastes are for the appliances of public worship; it may even be doctrinal teaching, if we pride ourselves upon our studiousness or upon our orthodoxy. But whatever be the bent of our character, and whatever the trend of our churchmanship, there can always be something to the fore, into which to turn people's thoughts—something worthy of regard in its own place, some secondary aspect of our ministry, some subsidiary function of our office, which serves to conceal from ourselves that we are failing of its great central object, the winning of souls for our Lord. Of how many of the souls under our care, in whose condition we contentedly acquiesce, might it not be truly said that their part in the Saviour of the world is confined to these two things—that they frequent the public Ordinances of the Church, and that they do nothing outrageously wrong! Far be it from me and from you to pass judgment on the condition of individuals, to set limits to the grace of Jesus Christ, to draw lines where our vision can be but dim, and to allot people to well defined classes, as belonging or not belonging to our Master. But without such presumption as this, without the overweening uncharitableness which forgets the precepts of the Apostle about judging another man's servant, who has to stand or to fall to his own Master—without presuming to step for a single moment beyond the boundaries of charity and humility—I say that to acquiesce in low standards is to abandon the great ends of our Ministry. "To present every man perfect in Christ"—there stands the ideal of our Ministry as it was viewed by its greatest representative. May we each, in our own poorer way, be keeping it continually before us!

The Bombay Diocesan Conference convened by his Lordship will hold its first session this morning, from 10-30 to 1-30 p.m. The evening session will be held from 5-30 to 7-30.

CRICKET AT ADEN.

A MATCH was played on the 31st January between the s. s. Ganges and the Worcester Regiment at the Crater. The Worcesters went in first, and made a score of 122 runs, five of the team contributing double figures, after which they decided the match closed. The Ganges' team went in and made a very poor stand, all being out for 26. The captain of the Worcesters decided to put their opponents in again, and when time was called, the sailors had made 43 for 8 wickets, Ogilvie and King being the only two who could face the bowling of Giddy and Ray, and thereby giving the Worcesters an easy victory. Following are the scores:—

WORCESTER REGIMENT.

1st Innings.

Lieut Hepenstal, b Ogilvie	2
Pte Butler, c Wood, b Ogilvie	15
Corp Giddy, run out, b Harvy	2
Maj Hilton, b Ogilvie	24
Capt How, b Clark	21
Sergt Ray, c Clark, b Temple	34
Sergt Hatfield, c and b Ogilvie	10
Lieut Townsend, c Harvy, b Ogilvie	0
Pte Jackson, b King	5
Dr Layfield, not out	2
Pte White, st Brook, b King	2
Extras	5
Total	122

P. & O. S. S. GANGES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr King, c White, b How	2	c Townsend, b Ray	15
Mr Clark, c Hepenstal, b How	0	c Hepenstal, b Ray	0
Mr Lysle, b Giddy	0	b Giddy	0
Mr Ogilvie, c White, b How	4	not out	21
Mr Harvy, b Giddy	1	b Giddy	0
Mr Roberts, b How	7	b Giddy	0
Mr Brooks, b How	2	b Giddy	0
Mr Temple, not out	5	b Ray	1
Mr Woods, run out, b Giddy	3	did not bat.	
Mr Carden, b How	1		
Mr Kathan, c Giddy, b How	0		
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	26	Total	43

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British rontier between Talifand Yunnan.

THE THESPIAN CLUB.

PERFORMANCE OF "THE WEDDING MARCH."

WHEN describing the performance of "Second Thoughts" and "Faithful James" by the Thespian Dramatic Club, we expressed a hope that before long the members of the club would give scope to their undoubted abilities by staging something of a more ambitious type. Little more than a month has since passed, but the desire we expressed has been fulfilled by the production, at the Gaiety Theatre, last night, of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Wedding March." It cannot be said that even in this piece the Thespians have altogether met their match, for they are quite capable of doing something better than "an eccentricity." But although only a comedy, the "Wedding March" is by no means an easy play for an amateur club to undertake, and it was a better test of the abilities of the company than anything they have hitherto produced. They were fully equal to the occasion, and we have no hesitation in saying that from every point of view last night's performance was the best thing the Thespians have done. The number of actors—thirty—was larger than on any previous occasion; no less than five changes of scene (one of them having been specially painted for the occasion by Mr. Lewis) were introduced; and the stage fittings and accessories had been prepared to aid the realistic character of the representation with more than usual care. The costumes supplied by the well-known firms of Messrs. Badham Pile, Thorpe, and Moti Jugjivan, were exceptionally good, and their effect was greatly aided by the careful work Mr. Finkelstein had done as perruquier. It is not surprising that under such a favourable combination of circumstances, the performance was most enthusiastically received by a crowded house, the audience being all the better pleased on finding that the Gaiety has lately been cleaned, re-painted, and renovated throughout.

The "Wedding March" is one of Mr. Gilbert's most amusing plays, and was first produced at the Royal Court Theatre in 1873. It is well described as an eccentricity, for the most improbable things are done in a most earnest manner, thus producing that singularity of conduct best described by the word "eccentric." The curtain rises on a scene in the house of Mr. Woodpecker Tapping (Mr. E. F. Nicholson), a Londoner, who that very day is to be married to Anna Maria Poppytop (Mrs. Iremonger), daughter of Poppytop (Mr. W. Nigel-Jones), an irate market gardener, whose place of business is in a remote corner of Wales. The man-servant Jackson explains that, as Mr. Tapping cannot get leave to go down to Wales, Wales has come to him, and the wedding is to take place a few hours later. After an amusing piece of by-play between the servant Patty (Miss Hughes) and the man servant Jackson (Mr. H. G. Casserly), the bridegroom-elect enters in an agitated manner and informs his deaf uncle, Mr. Bopaddy (Colonel Empson, R.A.), that the wedding party are on the way to the house in eight cabs, and that an unfortunate incident befell him a few moments before. Having accidentally dropped his whip while riding through Hyde Park, he dismounted in order to pick it up, when his spirited horse at once bolted. When he came upon it, it was devouring "a Leghorn hat, trimmed with poppies," which was hanging from the bough of a tree, and which belonged to a young and lovely lady, who was indulging in an affectionate *tete-a-tete* with a military gentleman on a seat underneath. The military gentleman, Captain Bapp (Mr. F. A. Reddie), was furious, and the cause of his anger was made apparent just as Woodpecker had narrated the incident by his appearance on the scene accompanied by Leonora (Miss Sherman). The Captain demands that the hat shall be exactly replaced on the ground, that the husband of the lady is a most jealous Major-General, who will look at everything in the blackest light if "Leonora" went home without the hat, every straw of which he knew. The Captain demands from Woodpecker an exact facsimile of the hat before the lady leaves his house. Woodpecker expostulates in vain, as the wedding party are heard on the stairs. He hastily promises to fulfill the obligation, and hurries the Major-General's wife and her admirer into other rooms. The entry of the wedding party is made very amusing from the fact that Poppytop does not allow the bridegroom-elect to manifest his affection towards the bride, while Cousin Foodle (Mr. N. C. Macleod), who is one of the party, is allowed to kiss her again and again because he is "only a cousin." Woodpecker is in a dilemma as to how he can fulfill his promise, and decides that he will, while on the way to church, call at a milliner's shop for a Leghorn hat and make an excuse for doing so by saying that he has lost the wedding licence and must call at Doctor's Commons for new one.

In this way the bridegroom manages to deceive the country-folk, but in the second scene he has the misfortune to find in the milliner's establishment an "old flame" whom he has promised to marry. Sophy Crackthorpe (Miss Empson) demands an explanation, but he declares he has no time to give it, and makes all sorts of promises as to the future if only Sophy will make him a Leghorn hat trimmed with poppies. Meanwhile, the wedding party, thinking that it takes a long time to get a license, appear on the scene, and mistaking Cripps (Mr. G. R. Lowndes), a book-keeper in the milliner's establishment, for the Registrar, give him a great deal of information regarding the name, age, and place of birth of Miss Poppytop, whom he takes to be only an ordinary customer. As he is wet through, having just come in out of the rain, he makes endeavours to go into another room to change his attire, but the wedding party, thinking he is about to fetch the license, follow him. Sophy and Woodpecker now re-appear from a side-room, and Sophy says that it is impossible for a hat of that straw to be made in less than three weeks, as it must be obtained from Florence. She states that the Marchioness of Market Harborough is the only lady in the town who possesses a corresponding hat. Woodpecker leaves with his party determined that after marriage he will call on the Marchioness, getting the wedding party to remain outside while he ostensibly goes into "St. James's Hall" to arrange about the wedding breakfast. The second act shows Woodpecker making the attempt at the house of the Marchioness of Market Harborough (Mrs. Dunn), who, when she enters, is in a conversation with an elderly nobleman no less emotional than herself—the Duke of Turniptopshire (Mr. G. Dunn). The Marchioness is expecting an eminent Italian vocalist, Nisnardi, to sing to an aristocratic party, whom she is momentarily expecting and Mr. Woodpecker's extraordinary behaviour leads her to believe that he is the eccentric singer, who had refused large fees from wealthy lady patrons in order to obtain from them their slippers or other personal mementoes. On discovering this, Woodpecker takes advantage of the opportunity to prefer a request for the Marchioness's Leghorn hat trimmed with poppies. Her ladyship expresses her willingness to comply with the request, but states that that particular hat was given to her niece, Mrs. Bunthunder, the wife of Major-General Bunthunder, whose address she gives. Meantime the wedding party have entered the house, and in an adjoining room have made very free with the luncheon the Marchioness has ordered for her guests, and the curtain drops on a crowd of misunderstandings.

In the next act Major Bunthunder is discovered sitting in his dressing-room bathing his feet, cursing his ill-fate, and wondering how it can have taken his wife eight and a-half hours to buy a pint of Barcelona nuts, which was the ostensible object of her leaving home at eight o'clock in the morning. His reveries are interrupted by the entry of Woodpecker, who asks for a gift of the Leghorn hat trimmed with poppies. Of course, the gentleman is furious, and supposes that he has a burglar before him, an opinion which is strengthened when other members of the wedding party, who have been lunching not wisely but too well, appear on the scene. The Major-General seizes Woodpecker, who then proceeds to explain that he is no thief, but wants the hat to replace one that his horse had devoured that morning, and which belonged to a lady, who was engaged in flirting with the Captain, and who is a miserably jealous husband. He produces fragments of the hat, and Bunthunder at once recognises it as belonging to his own wife. He determines to go and demand an explanation from his wife, and Captain Bapp, whose secret has thus unexpectably been let out to him by a supposed burglar. The second scene of the final act is fixed in a public square outside Woodpecker's house, in which we are introduced to a new character in the person of Constable Wilkinson (Mr. Owen). A number of amusing misunderstandings lead to the arrest of various members of the party. The deaf old uncle has given a present of a Leghorn hat to the bride, and this is found out just in time for Mrs. Bunthunder to don the hat before the arrival of her enraged husband. Ultimately things are properly explained, and Woodpecker and his bride are supposed to be happy ever after.

Where all did so well it is not desirable to enter into any very detailed criticism of the respective merits of the actors, especially as the piece is one which does not leave three-fourths of the performers silent, but gives almost everyone a chance to score a success. There are, however, in this play, as in every other, degrees of importance in the parts, and in this instance Mr. E. F. Nicholson as Mr. Woodpecker Tapping, the bridegroom, was the Hamlet of the piece. A better choice could scarcely have been made, for throughout Mr. Nicholson was quite equal to the task of pourtraying the unfortunate bridegroom and the strange manner in which he sought to extricate himself from his difficulties. Mr. Nigel-Jones was particularly good as Poppytop, and his make-up and demeanour hit off the rustic market gardener to the life. Colonel Empson has figured in almost all previous productions of the Thespians, but he has never had a part that suited him so well, as that of the deaf and blundering Bopaddy. Mr. G. Owen Dunn was capitally made up as the Duke of Turniptopshire, and scored a double success during the evening, for it was not difficult to recognise in the "Mr. Owen" who impersonated the constable in the last act the *alter ego* (dramatically that is) of the popular secretary of the Thespian Club. Mr. Hallward was sufficiently choleraic and hasty as the jealous Major-General Bunthunder, and Mr. Reddie was as to the manner born in the part of the military gallant, Captain Bapp. Mr. Macleod made the best of his chance as Cousin Foodle, and Mr. Lowndes as Cripps, the milliner's book-keeper, proved a decided acquisition to the dramatic strength of the club. Of Mr. Casserly's Jackson (Woodpecker's servant), and Mr. Leslie's Barnes (an old retainer) little need be said, excepting that when occasion required they well supported the principals of the caste. Attired in an exquisitely dainty dress of white satin, Mrs. Iremonger did very good service as the bride, and her skilful dance at the end of the second act well deserved the hearty encore that it elicited. Mrs. Dunn was well suited to the part of the emotional Marchioness of Market Harborough, and her reception of the supposed Italian vocalist was one of the best acted incidents of the play. As Sophy Crackthorpe, Miss Empson displayed all the energy of a business woman who believes she has an opportunity of clinching a lost matrimonial bargain. Miss Sherman appeared on the stage of the Thespians for the first time, and in the part of the fickle wife of Major-General Bunthunder fully sustained the reputation she has acquired as a "star" of the Orpheans. Miss Hughes as Patty made a very good servant-maid indeed. Mrs. Prior, Miss Simey, Miss Nigel-Jones, and Miss May Empson as the bridesmaids were all dressed alike in extremely pretty costumes, and made a charming quartette. Messrs. Roberts, Heyland, Crawford, and Dyson were the four groomsmen; Mrs. Rimington took the part of Lady Popton; and the aristocratic guests of the Marchioness were impersonated by Miss Peile, Mr. Vernon, Mr. G. P. de Saone, and Captain Rimington, R.E. The play, in every part of which the interest of the audience was well sustained, ended with rollicking chorus. The tune was that of "Her golden hair was hanging down her back," but the Thespians took some liberties with the song, and—anent an incident of the wedding—sang "A safety pin was sticking in her back," the chorus being as follows:—

Oh! oh such a change you know:
She left her home a maiden, Oh so shy!
But alas and alack, she can't go back
For she's honeymooning—that's the reason why!

It should be added that, by permission of Lieut.-Colonel Mein, the Band of the Marine Battalion, under Mr. Mallandaine, supplied the orchestration, and that the responsible duties of stage manager devolved upon Major Swann. Of course, a piece in which there are thirty performers and five changes of scene cannot be staged without considerable expense, and it is not therefore likely that on this occasion there will be so large a surplus as at previous performances to give to deserving institutions. But seeing that the club has in a little over twelve months given donations to charities to the extent of Rs. 1,400, the members may certainly be excused for presenting to their patrons on this occasion an unusually expensive piece; and, after all, it rests with the public themselves to make the bookings for Friday evening next and for Saturday afternoon sufficiently large to enable the club to render further financial aid to institutions well deserving of public sympathy and support.

VIOLETS AND THEIR PERFUME.

THE following amusing correspondence has fallen into our hands. The violets in question which "K. McW." is accused of picking actually grew in his own compound though really belonging to "Thomas Z." The pots numbered about 350; the branches picked were both as buttonholes:—

Letter I.

From Mr. Thomas Z.; To Mr. K. McW.

Dear Sir,—As I have purchased the whole of Major X.'s violets, I will be obliged by your not gathering any more flowers from the plants.—Yours faithfully, THOMAS Z.

Letter II.

From Mr. K. McW.; To Mr. Thomas Z.

Dear Sir,—Or, may I say, "My dear Sir," or, may I say, "My very dear Sir," or, may I waive all ceremony, and say "My dear Thomas,"

At this season of peace and good-will, when the heart should overflow with the milk of human kindness, and be warmed with the most generous impulses, it seems to me a pity that you and I should quarrel about so small a thing as a modest bunch of violets. I was unaware, when I committed depredations on Major X.'s late violets, that they had been bartered for filthy lucre, and now belong to such a distinguished owner as yourself. I had a sort of idea that half of them at least had been given to a lady, and, as she is a friend of mine, I thought that, out of her abundance, she would not grudge me a few flowers to adorn the lappel of my coat, and I was careful, particularly careful I may say, to select only those blossoms which looked as if they belonged to her. It seemed to me a pity, too, when there were so many pots, and so many flowers, that some hundreds of these modest blossoms should be allowed to perish daily, all unnoticed and unappreciated, for want of some loving hand to pluck them from the parent stem! However, it seems that in this idea (as in many others) I was mistaken. Of course, I must apologise for having, in a moment of thoughtlessness, committed such severe depredations on what I now know to be your property, and at the same time I must of course assure you that (to quote a hackneyed phrase) "it shall not occur again." At the same time, my dear sir, I do not wish you to suffer any pecuniary loss, and if you will inform me, or my solicitors (Messrs. Tadham and Bile Outfitters), as to the cost, I shall be happy to send you a cheque for the amount, only if I do send you a cheque for so large an amount, as the cost of two bunches of violets, I must request you not to spend it all at once. Be careful, Thomas, my boy, we musn't be too extravagant, you know!!

In conclusion, my dear sir, I may say that my compound is nightly invaded by the delicious perfume of your modest violets, and it has been my custom, in my hours of leisure, when the sun has set, and the loving kine are trekking homewards, and all nature is composing herself to rest, and it has been my custom, I say, to inhale that perfume. I trust that you will still allow me that pleasure and not think that I am detracting from the value of your modsst violets by so doing. Wishing you a very "Happy New Year."—I am, my dear Sir, your sincere friend and flatterer, "K. McW."

PARIS will soon have her mosque. The Sultan has promised an important subsidy, and the Khedive has done the same. Moreover, subscriptions are assured from French Colonists, the Government of Algiers, and the Protectorate of Tunis. The Faithful are already speaking of the future shrine which will sanctify the city of the Franks. The site will probably be on the Quai d'Orsay, and the committee, whose vice-president is Prince Roland Bonaparte, will petition the State for a portion of the Cour du Depot des Marbres, which is at present of little use. The Islamite Institution will contain the mosque proper, a students' hall, and a guests' home. Is this (asks the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the forerunner of the coming international religion? It may in any case furnish a suggestion for the Brussels Exhibition of 1897, which is to show us the city of the future. An avenue of all the creeds, ending in the one church universal and international would be a striking feature in the same. Only its dogma would be as loose as the trousers which the curate's wife made for her little son. They were equally baggy before and behind, and their meaning could be reversed when occasion required—like the Kaiser's famous picture.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EARL SPENCER, who is on a short visit to the Viceroy, took advantage of the opportunity of being present at the discussion in Council of the Cotton Duties Bill on Monday. The noble Earl observes the *Saturday Journal*, has more than once been mentioned in connection with the Indian Viceroyalty, and who knows, the thing may come true some time. In that case Earl Spencer will be able to say that he has some slight notion as to the manner in which the consideration of important legislative measures are conducted here, and the experience ought to prove distinctly advantageous to him.

MR. WILLIAM TATTERSALL, the Secretary for the United Cotton Manufacturers' Association, reports that the total falling-off in the exports of cotton goods to India in 1895 was 557,000,000 yards. The Bombay imports alone shewed a decrease of 333,000,000 yards. In a concluding note Mr. Tattersall says that the political situation has subdued the cotton trade. There is, however, an undercurrent of confidence that business with India will shortly increase; and, in fact, that it is already improving.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, writing to Sir Joseph W. Pease, acknowledging the receipt of two resolutions passed at a conference on the opium question, held in St. Martin's Town Hall, on the 13th ult.—the first condemning the procedure of the Opium Commission, and the second asking that a "strict law should be made porhibiting opium smoking in India," says that as regards the second resolution he will be glad to lay on the table of the House, when Parliament meets, the correspondence showing the action taken on the report of the Commission. "The papers will show that the policy pursued in the Punjab and elsewhere of granting no licences for the sale of opium prepared for smoking is being extended, in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission, and that the question of taking legislative measures to prevent the use of rooms as opium-smoking saloons by the public, or by so-called clubs, is under consideration."

GENERAL BOOTH, writes a correspondent, has been in communication with the Government of India regarding his scheme for peasant-settlements, but it is not yet known with what success. Waste land can, of course, be placed at his disposal without difficulty, but when it comes to the granting of a lakh or two of rupees in aid of colonization the question resolves itself into one of expediency. The State has so many demands upon its exchequer that sums of this kind can scarcely be given for experiments in philanthropy, the success of which cannot be guaranteed. Even as it is, the purse-strings of Government may have to be loosed this summer to provide work and food for starving cultivators, and General Booth's appeal comes at an inopportune moment. The answer to his request will, perhaps, be:—"You find the people *and* the money and we will find the land;" but this may not square altogether with the General's plans. The Government fully acknowledge the noble purpose which animates the head of the Salvation Army, but they must be just before they can be generous. It must be confessed that no marked public interest has been shown in General Booth's visit here. His mission is one of hard work, bristling with difficulties, for he is dealing with an economic problem of the greatest magnitude. He does not come among us as the preacher who can stir men's souls by vivid pictures of the unregenerate state of mankind, but as the philanthophist with a fixed purpose, and he wisely refrains from sensational effects. If he desired to secure these nothing would be easier, for we should flock to hear him preach, if he undertook a series of revival meetings. As it is, poor Human Nature is thinking more of Mark Twain's arrival and the feast of humour in store than of schemes for alleviating the distressed poor of India. The Theatre Royal will be pack-to a certainty next week when our American visitor makes his bow to the Calcutta public, and we shall honour him as a man who in his own way has lightened the burdens we bear and softened the grim realities of life.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO., in their Review of the Rice Trade for 1895, state that in common with almost all other articles, rice has suffered from the depressed condition of trade generally. As regards the future, while the Japan crop is admittedly an average one and that in Burma more than usually abundant, it is as yet impossible to gauge the quantities which may be available for export from either Cochin China or Siam. But leaving these two latter countries entirely out of calculation, and making the amplest provision for any extraordinary demand from Upper Burma or from Indian or Eastern ports, Messrs. Fraser cannot foresee the likelihood of great or permanent deviations from the present level of prices during the ensuing twelvemonth, apart from political contingencies or the transitory fluctuations of value to which all food products are more or less exposed.

THE Grand Military Tournament, which has been going on for the past three days within the specious enclosure on the Maidan at Calcutta has succeeded so much beyond expectation that two extra days are now advertised—Monday and Tuesday next. The gymnastic feats, the wonderful horsemanship, the trumpet bands, the silent ride, are all things to be seen, heard, and remembered. A grand finale introducing a combined dislay of all arms is the conclusion of each day's performance. The scene is a fort and sangars covering a road over a hill pass. About half-a-mile from the fort is a river. Hillmen emerge and drill in the open. Scouts gallop in across a raft bridge and give warning of the approach of tho British troops, when the hilmen disperse to theia posts. Cavalry scouts advance and are attacked by the enemy. Cavalry charge, Infantry an advance guard drive the enemy across the river, withdrawing their raft. Signalling for reinforcements, main body arrives: Infantry, Mountain guns, Machine gun, Bridging train, and Ambulance Corps; guns come into action, a bridge is thrown across the river, Infantry cross, are attacked by Ghazis, who are repulsed. Escalade of the fort and storming of sangars under cover of Artillery fire. All this goes on as if in actual warfare, and is simply inimitable in precision and execution.

ON the retirement of Colonel Pennycuick, R.E. some changes have been introduced into the Madras Public Works Secretariat. Hitherto the senior Chief Engineer in the Department has always had charge of the Roads, Buildings, Marine, and General Branch, and has been gazetted as Secretary to Government; while the Chief Engineer next to him has been entrusted with the Irrigation Branch with the title of Joint Secretary. In the present instance, however, Colonel F. R. E. Drake-Brockman, R. E., who had previously been in charge of Irrigation, retains that branch and retains the title of Joint Secretary; while an officer junior to him, Lieut.-Colonel D. McNeil Campbell, R. E., is posted to the General Branch, also as Joint Secretary. The post of Secretary to Government thus falls into abeyance, and the precedence given hitherto to the General Branch as the original stock of the Department, on which Irrigation was only grafted at a comparatively recent date disappears. Whether there is more in this re-arrangement than meets the eye, is not very apparent to the outside world.

A GOOD many changes are impending among the officers of the Financial Department during the ensuing spring. Mr. Stephen Jacob is due back in April, if his special duty with the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure is over by then, and his return will displace Mr. Cox, who is at present officiating as Comptroller-General. Mr. Cox would then fall back on his substantive appointment as Accountant-General of Bengal. Mr. Lawrence, Accountant-General, N.-W. P., goes on eight months' leave early in April, and Mr. Kensington, of the Punjab Commission, will then be brought back to the Department to officiate for him at Allahabad. Mr. Hesketh Biggs, Comptroller of Indian Treasuries, Calcutta, takes furlough in March, and Mr. Rajendranath Ray will officiate for him: causing Mr. Atkinson, Deputy Accountant-General N.-W. P., to be transferred to Bengal in the same capacity. Mr. Atkinson's place at Allahabad will be taken by Mr. Brereton, who is returning from leave. Then Mr. Cowley completes his three years' tenure of the appointment of Comptroller in Assam in June next, and Mr. Pritchard, Auditor of Local Accounts in Madras, will replace him, Mr. Williamson succeeding Mr. Pritchard.

HIGHER EDUCATION AMONG THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

IT is a gratifying sign of the time that leading gentlemen of the Khoja community have been awakened to their sense of duty of giving higher education to the children of their community. It is a happy augury for the future that men like Mr. Sayani, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. Dewji Kanji, Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherally Chinoy, Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, and other prominent Khoja gentlemen have taken an initiative in such a useful work, which, if carried out in a suitable manner, would surely tend to raise the Khoja community in the social scale, and better enable it to compete with other communities in political, social, and educational matters. They have begun to take a deep interest in the education of the poor of their community, and if once they shake off apathy, with all the advantages of their wealth and enterprising spirit, the Khoja community would, no doubt, be one of the foremost races in India.

A large and influential meeting of the members of the Khoja community was held, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the Muljibhai Jeevraj Khoja General Reading Room and Library, in Dontad Street, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to encourage and assist higher education in the community.

On the motion of Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, seconded by Dr. Ismael Jan Mahomed, Mr. R. M. Sayani was called to the chair.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, which were conducted in Gujerati, said:—

Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for attending this meeting in response to my invitation. You will have observed from the letter of invitation that the object of calling this meeting is to consider what steps should be taken to encourage and assist higher education in our community. The Mahomedan community in this country is admittedly backward in matters of education, and as remarked by Mr. Syed Mahomed, the son of the worthy and the venerable Syed Sir Ahmed Khan, to whom the Mahomedan community of India owes a deep debt of gratitude for the life-long efforts he had made for the encouragement of education of that community, we are fully half a century behind other communities in matters of education. You will remember that last year on the consideration of the Provincial Budget in the Legislative Council of this Presidency I said: "I trust, however, I shall be pardoned if I make a further appeal to Government in behalf of my co-religionist and ask Government to grant at least five scholarships of Rs. 200 per annum tenable for five years in connection with the University of Bombay to enable Mahomedan matriculated students to prosecute their studies. . . . If this boon is granted it will entail a cost of Rs. 1,000 for the first year, of Rs. 2,000 for the second year, of Rs. 3,000 for the third year, of Rs. 4,000 for the fourth year, and of Rs. 5,000 for the fifth and succeeding years. Surely, this will not be a heavy addition to the educational grant, and it is certain to result in great good, as after four years, it will enable twenty-five Mahomedans simultaneously to prosecute higher studies, and gradually higher education will permeate amongst Mahomedans." That higher education has not permeated amongst Mahomedans conclusively appears from the fact that although the Mahomedan population in proportion to the total population of this Presidency is not less than one-sixth or sixteen per cent., the number of the Mahomedan graduates produced by the Bombay University in proportion to the total number of graduates produced by the same University is not more than fiftieth, that is, two per cent. I further urged that "if the above boon is granted, a considerable stimulus will thereby be given to higher education amongst Mahomedans, and after a period of four years there will be every year five additional educated Mahomedans, who, in their turn, will seek to educate others, and thus the progress and advance in this matter will be in a geometrical ratio, and through the benefit will be primarily to the Mahomedans, the other communities will also be indirectly benefitted and Government will be relieved of a certain portion of anxiety." My appeal was not successful, and the boon was not granted. It is the primary duty of each man to help himself and to do his best to improve his condition by all legitimate means in his power. Similarly it is the duty of all the members of a family to assist the welfare of their family, and further, it is the duty of all the members of a community to put forth their best endeavours for improving the general condition by assisting the welfare of their community. I, therefore, appeal to you, in the interests of our community to unite together in improving and raising the educational status of our community. Undoubtedly the best way to secure success in this matter is to hand over to the University sufficient funds to produce a sufficient annual income to meet the necessary annual payment in the shape of scholarships. But to do this it is necessary to subscribe a very large sum which is very difficult to raise. I, therefore, propose that we should meet annually and raise moneys at such annual gatherings. That some of us should constitute themselves trustees to collect and take charge of moneys collected at our annual gatherings and otherwise, and out of such collection assist Khoja boys who may have matriculated to prosecute higher studies. Liberal as the Khoja community has always proved itself to be, especially in matters concerning the general welfare of its poorer members, I have, no doubt, in my mind, that we should be able each year to collect an average sum of Rs. 2,000 and thus enable ten students simultaneously to prosecute higher studies. In course of time, under merciful Providence, the number of educated men, thus turned out, as also the amount of annual collection will grow and the object we have at heart will be attained. (Loud applause.)

It was then proposed by the chairman, and seconded by Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and carried: "That in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to assist Khoja Mahomedan students to prosecute their studies after the matriculation in a college or colleges affiliated to the University of Bombay, and recognised by the said University in any one or more of its faculties."

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, it was further resolved that for the purpose of carryng out the objects of the resolution, it was desirable to collect subscriptions.

About twenty-four gentlemen were then appointed trustees for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and carrying out the object of the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Meheralli Mahomed Patel, seconded by Mr. Meheralli Dewraj Master, Mr. R. M. Sayani was appointed the chairman of the trustees; the Hon Mr. A. M. Dharamsi being appointed the vice-chairman; Mr. Dewji Kanji, the treasurer; and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, joint-secretaries.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, in addressing the meeting, remarked that by higher education they did not necessarily mean professional education, and warned the community not to forego, like the Parsees, their trading propensities in search of higher education. He was in favour of general high and broad culture, which should go hand-in-hand with their commercial and trading pursuits, which had made the community within the last quarter of a century what they were at the present time. (Applause.)

About seven hundred rupees were subscribed on the spot.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings, which lasted for upwards of two hours.

THE KARACHI BOATMEN'S STRIKE.

WE are glad to state that the passenger boatmen at Keamari have come to terms and have consented to wear the badge insisted on by the Port Officer. Matters have, however, been made a bit smoother for them, inasmuch as two instead of one Tindal have been allowed for each boat, either of them being eligible to wear the badge when plying for hire. We quite approve of the system adopted in requiring Tindals to wear a badge which, as we understand, also bears the number of the boat. The strike took place on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, and lasted exactly a week. During this particular week there was we understand an extraordinary rush of passenger traffic, in consequence of which the Port Officer's establishment must have had a very busy time of it in conveying passengers to and fro. To the Port Officer, Captain Shopland, as well as to Mr. Ritson, to whom the superintendence of the arrangements were entrusted, are due the thanks of the travelling public for the excellent manner in which they were executed. In the event of a similar strike occuring at any future time we would suggest that mail and other passenger steamers should be brought alongside the pier to embark and disembark passengers. This would free the Port Officer and his establishment from a deal of extra work and worry.—"Sind Gazette."

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for week ending 11th Jan. were for passengers, etc., Rs. 87,624, and for goods, etc., Rs. 89,296, making altogether Rs. 1,76,920, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 170. During the corresponding week in 1895, the receipts were Rs. 1,72,738, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 166.

INSTANTANEOUS HEADACHE Cure—Acts as a charm and brings sure relief in all cases of Headache, bilious or nervous. Is a wonderful remedy. Re. 1-8, of MADON SONS and Co., Bombay

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Justice Wright and Kennedy, Mr. Bailhache applied to the Court for an order directing the stipendiary magistrate of Cardiff to state a case for the opinion of their lordships under the following circumstances:—The question which it was wished to raise was whether the penalties imposed upon non-efficient volunteers should be enforced by civil or by criminal process. The learned counsel said that he did not know that this point had ever before been raised in this court; but the question was one of importance, because various magistrates up and down the country took different views of it. The statute said that the money in question should be recoverable without prejudice to any other remedy, as any penalty under this Act was recoverable. The major of the corps in question contended that the penalty was recoverable by criminal process, but the magistrate held that the penalty should be recoverable by civil process only. It would be a much more efficient procedure thinks the "Volunteer Service Gazette" if the defaulters could be sent to prison for a few days instead of there being only a civil remedy. The Court said that the matter was one of some importance as affecting the volunteer force, and therefore there would be a rule.

Whatever perfectly legitimate satisfaction may have been felt by the country at the rapidity and smoothness with which the mobilisation of the Flying Squadron has been effected, it must be borne in mind that even if quadrupled it would have been an insufficient reinforcement of our fleet to enable it to cope satisfactorily with the enormous responsibilities that would devolve upon it should war unfortunately have actually broken out. Four times the number of vessels might have been prepared for sea within a reasonable time, but to have found the men for them we should probably have had to make a considerable dip into the reserve instead of leaving it entire to fulfil the proper function of a reserve—the making good the waste of war. We want more ships; but a still more pressing requirement is an increase of the "personnel" of the Navy. Heavy expenditure on naval defence is the premium Britain must pay to insure the continuance of peace and prosperity. Nor is the premium required, in a relative sense, at all a heavy one.

The details of the trial of the torpedo-boat destroyer Sunfish have been announced at Chatham. The contract stipulated for a speed of 27 knots per hour, maintained for three consecutive hours, and this the builders have more than achieved. The average for three hours gave 27·581 knots. The mean speed for six runs over the measured mile on the Maplin was 28·082 knots. Going with wind and tide the maximum speed was equivalent to more than thirty knots. The mean steam pressure in the boilers was 188 lbs. per square inch, and the mean revolutions were 351·2 per minute. The average indicated horse-power developed by the engines during the trials was 4,174. These results were obtained easily, and could have been improved upon had the Sunfish been required to steam to her utmost capacity. The Sunfish has established a record, no destroyer of similar displacement having achieved the speed she accomplished in her official trials.

It is satisfactory to find that the War Office—at one time the best abused of the Government departments—should have been able to meet the strain which has recently been put upon it, thinks the "Broad Arrow." The position was one of difficulty. The authorities have been called upon to make preparations without going further. The order has been, to be ready, and we believe that if mobilisation had been ordered it would have been carried out without confusion or delay. This is saying a great deal. Six years ago no practical scheme of mobilisation existed, but in 1890 a branch of the Horse Guards was specially constituted to frame the arrangements for a general call out of the Reserves, and the work has been so well done that it is pretty certain that our army of defence could be assembled and equipped in ample time to meet any emergency which could arise. But the preliminary steps which have necessarily had to be taken have shown that the War Office system of correspondence is far too roundabout and complicated for practical purposes. Within the last ten days every kind of irregularity has been committed, for the reason that as something had to be done without loss of time, it was apparent that time must not be lost by corresponding through the strictly regulation channels. It is one of Lord Wolseley's specialities to be irregular. In former days, when in command in the field, his indifference to the recognised rules of procedure used to drive the War Office authorities to desperation. Lord Wolseley had a knack, when a thing had to be done, of doing it in the shortest way.

Experiments have been conducted on board the Carola, Siegfried, and some topedo boats with a combustible which has given excellent results. The small armourclads Odin and Ægir are being fitted with the necessary apparatus, which we believe will also be installed in the battleship Ersatz Preussen, now under construction. The new combustible is called Masut in Germany, that being the name of its Russian inventor. It consists of certain hydrates of carbon, which give a high calorific power to the liquid. The chief element is a distilled product of Russian petroleum mixed with other oils, and, inasmuch as the ignition point is high, the fuel may be dealt with and stored without danger. The heating power is taken to be about one-third more than that of the best coal. The specific gravity is also less than that of coal, so that, if reports are true, the fuel possesses decided advantages. It can be stored in tanks or in the double bottom of the ship, and be conducted through pipes to the stokehold. There is, however, one danger. If, through the action of a shell or other cause, the oil should find its way to the stokehold a terrible explosion might ensue. We have not seen any statement as to how the oil is to be applied, but, under the system of Sygnor Cuniberti, liquid fuel is applied in the form of spray, not to replace coal but to add vastly to the heating power.

The new sword brought into use in this month's Army Orders might more accurately have been described as a new hilt, seeing that the blade is the same. We have nothing to say in defence of the old brass hilt, which was a flimsy contrivance at best, and was easily bent or battered, and the substitution of a more durable guard for the hand will make the weapon more workmanlike in every way. The order bringing it into use, however the "Army and Navy Gazette" complains, is slightly different from those which used to be issued in such circumstances in that it baldly orders the change to be carried out at once, without any of that half-hearted concession to a short purse which used to say that the article was to be replaced as worn out. We do not quarrel with this either, seeing that regimental pressure invariably ignored the last proviso and so kept uniformity to the front. But failing an allowance to pay for the change, which must have been quite unexpected even on the part of the last joined, we think that the Horse Guards might have supplemented their very sensible advice regarding dealing with one manufacturer by naming the firm they had in view, or even going so far as to make a contract themselves, and so saving the officers' pockets as far as they could. The change in the hilt of the sword from brass to steel carries with it the disappearance of brass for scabbards and spurs as well. How long the brass scabbard has been worn by field officers it would be hard to say; it has been so always within the memory of any officer now serving, and as regards the spurs we should not be surprised to find somebody of an ingenious or antiquarian turn of mind trying to trace their origin to the gold spurs which were once the distinctive emblems of the knighthood of chivalry. Any way the disappearance of these two timehonoured portions of the field officer's equipment is yet another step onward in the destructive march of modern change which is fast carrying everything before it. Perhaps next some of our military tailors will have time to turn their attention to the blue patrol jacket, which has to commend it no antiquity nor indeed much else.

Criminal proceedings which promise to create some sensation have, says a native paper, been started against Babu Hem Chunder Bhuttacharji, for, it is alleged, having, some time in November last, entered into a railway carriage reserved for Indian females at Mullickpore Station on the Southern Section of the E. B. S. Railway. The Babu, it is said, had, during the night, entered the carriage just as the train was steaming out of the station. There was only one female occupant who raised an alarm. The male passengers of the train immediately looked out, when they saw the Babu walking along the foot-boards and get into the next carriage. The train, as usual, stopped at Sonarpore, when the guard on duty arrested the Babu and made him over to the Railway Police. The latter enlarged him on bail, and referred the matter to the authorities. The Traffic Superintendent of the Railway declined to prosecute the man regarding the matter as trivial, and viewing the conduct of the Babu in the light of a mistake. How the matter reached the attention of the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah is not known, nor is it known who is the author of the criminal proceedings in question.

Her Majesty is (the *World* says) kept almost hourly informed as to the development of the various important questions in which the Foreign Office and the Colonial Office are now actively concerned. Telegrams are constantly passing between Whitehall and Osborne, and the Cabinet boxes, containing letters, despatches, and other papers, are sent down daily by special messengers. These boxes and other communications are despatched from Buckingham Palace and from the Home Office on alternate days. The messenger for Osborne leaves London in the evening, travelling by way of Southampton, and returns on the following afternoon, bringing back the boxes which he had taken down on the previous day.

SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

INSTRUCTIVE INTERVIEW.

Sir T. Salter Pyne, C.S.I., arrived at Dover on Jan. 18, by the Indian mail via Brindisi from Bombay having left Cabul on November 24th. He spent some few days in India, discussing with the Foreign Department there some matters entrusted to him by the Ameer relating to the Frontier question. Owing to Lord Elgin's illness he was unable to see the Viceroy. A representative of Reuter's Agency met Sir Salter, and in the course of an interview obtained some important information regarding the situation in Afghanistan, and on the subject of the Anglo-Afghan relations. Reuter's representative having pointed out various statements made during the past few weeks regarding the Ameer's intentions in respect to Kafiristan, Sir Salter replied, "Until my arrival in India the other day I was absolutely ignorant of what has been said in the English press, as during the past six months I have seen only one or two papers. Therefore I know nothing of what has been said here on the subject of Kafiristan. I can, however, tell you what the Ameer personally said to me." His Highness, in the course of a three hours' discussion on that country, explained that he was absolutely within his rights in making Kafiristan an integral part of Afghanistan, instead of leaving it in its present condition. Kafiristan is a danger to Afghanistan situated as it is. It has for years past been the object of the Ameer to consolidate his country with its now well defined boundaries, and to centralise his power. After the lapse of many years the Ameer has completely subjugated the Shinwaris people, Ghilgais, and powerful Hazaras (these being the last to fall under subjection), and there are now only the people of Kafiristan for him to deal with in order to

ESTABLISH ABSOLUTE TRANQUILLITY AND SECURITY

within his prescribed dominions. In explaining quite recently this question to me the Ameer said, and I think it important to quote his words—"There are no trade routes allowed by the Kafirs through their country. I will open trade routes through it. For this I have several reasons. First, in case of complications arising from sources from which there is always a possibility of danger, I wish to be able to push my troops rapidly through Kafiristan, instead of being compelled to fight my way through. Secondly, Afghanistan proper is essentially a sterile country—mountains and stones. The valleys of Kafiristan are fertile and well watered, but, owing to the animosity existing for generations between the Afghans and the Kafirs, they yield no results. This is very detrimental to the Kafirs, who are one of the poorest races in the East." The Ameer further explained to me that valleys 100 miles long and many miles wide remained barren owing to these feuds. Continuing, his Highness remarked—"My intentions are only for the good of these, not for their evil. See, now, what are the Kafirs?—poverty-stricken—can they be worse off? I want to raise them. For years past you know how many of these people have come to Cabul, and have embraced Islamism, and have received presents of clothes and money. I do not want to make these people Mahomedans by force. What I do want is for them to acknowledge my rule. As a follower of the Prophet I cannot make them Mahomedans unless their hearts are so disposed." Sir Salter continued—"The Kafirs cannot remain in their present isolated position owing to the changes in the Afghan frontier and in the Ameer's policy. In the interests of Great Britain, from a political point of view, Kafiristan is a very weak spot owing to possible complications, and would stand very much in the way of the Ameer being able to help Great Britain, if required to do so, or in the event of Great Britain extending practical assistance to the Ameer." Asked what preparations were being made in Cabul for the invasion of Kafiristan, Sir Salter replied—"The preparations, if any, were so insignificant that in Cabul very little was known about them. As I passed through Jellalabad in the beginning of December I was told upon good authority that the Kafirs had succumbed with little or no bloodshed. Gholam Haider Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, had been in Kafiristan for some time, but with a by no means extensive force, the Kafirs being badly armed and a weak race." Regarding

THE SITUATION IN CABUL

when he left, Sir Salter Pyne said the Ameer's health was better than for a long time past, and his Highness now regrets that he did not visit London. The Shahzada and his suite reached Cabul from Candahar some three weeks after I left. Asked why he did not accompany Sirdar Nazrullah, Sir Salter remarked—"The Ameer explained to me his reason for not sending me. Had he personally accepted the invitation he would have been accompanied by a suite of a few persons, including myself not numbering more than ten all told. Had Prince Habibullah come I should have accompanied him; but as it was impossible for the Ameer, owing to precarious health to leave his country, it was equally impossible for his eldest son to go out of Cabul, and his Highness wished me to remain with him in Cabul." Reverting to the general situation, Sir Salter continued—"The general outlook in Afghanistan is as peaceful as can be wished. In Cabul its industrial enterprise is progressing rapidly. There are now about 3,000 hands in workshops. In fact, about 7 per cent. of the population of Cabul are supported by this means. Wages have increased very considerably. This alone tends greatly to impress the common people with the far-sightedness of the Ameer in adopting Western methods. The only incident of importance has been

THE MURDER OF THE BRITISH AGENT,

Sirdar Mahomed Akran, and his son. It was brought about in the following way. The son of the Agent ordered one of the sowars attached to the agency to clean some carpets. Against this the Sowar protested, on the grounds that he was a cavalryman and not a sweeper. The Agent's son thereupon chastised the Sowar, who then obeyed his orders. Half an hour later the latter returned to the Residency with the clean carpets, apparently quite submissive, and retired to his own room. There he took a revolver from a comrade's bed, and, proceeding to the adjoining room, where the Agent was writing his letters, shot him dead, then, turning to the son, who was standing by, he thrice fired point blank at him, inflicting injuries which proved fatal in two days. By this time the attendants had aroused themselves, but the Sowar retired to his room, refilled his revolver, and through a chink in the doors kept the whole party at bay by firing at random among them. The servants then effected an entrance through the window into the Sowar's room, whereupon the latter rushed into the open compound, and a general "melee" ensued, in which the Sowar fell dead with four bullet wounds. Except in the vicinity of the Residency this affair caused no commotion. It happened about six in the evening, and the instant I heard of it I rode over to the Palace to see the Ameer, who expressed great regret at the affair. It was, however, purely a personal matter, and the Afghans were in no way responsible for it." On the subject of the Shahzada's visit Sir Salter said—"It must eventually bear fruit. The suite were greatly impressed with what they saw of England." In conclusion Sir Salter remarked—"In Cabul we have now reached the full capacity of the present cartridge machinery. We turn out 10,000 Martini cartridges and 10,000 Snider cartridges daily, and two field guns per week, with all equipments. Quick-firing guns are produced at the rate of two a week, and plant for making time and percussion fuses is in full work. Gunpowder plant has been sanctioned, and I shall arrange for it during my brief stay in England. The turnout of the Mint has increased to 120,000 coins per day. We have lately added electro-plating to the numerous industries. My workshops now cover an area of one third of a mile long by 200 yards wide." Sir Salter's visit to England will be very brief.

The Surma Valley Light Horse camp closed at Karimganj, on Friday with an inspection by General Jennings. Owing to the General having to leave for Assam the inspection dinner was held yesterday evening. Colonel Showers proposed the health of the Inspecting Officer, which was enthusiastically received, and General Jennings replied in a few short remarks which were curtailed so as to allow of his making a more elaborate speech after the inspection. At dinner the General, after referring to the hospitality of his reception, said he was glad to notice that all the members of the corps knew to a certain extent the principles of drill, and it only required a little practical work to make the corps serviceable for the work it was intended to do. He did not intend making two long speeches. He had been told that Volunteers only wanted butter, but he did not believe that. They, he thought liked to hear their faults as well. The Surma Valley Light Horse were the sole defenders of that part of the country they were in. The lives of wives and families depended on them, and discipline and obedience were the two great points to pay attention to. There could be no better motto than that of the corps: *Non sibi sed patriae*. After this speech the prizes were presented. The number on parade almost reached 150, the number expected being 146, and had it not been that press of work prevented the Assam-Bengal Railway members from being present, it would have been exceeded.

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RECENT EVENTS IN THE RAND.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. JAMESON.

A despatch from Reuter's Cape Town correspondent, dated January 8, just received, says:—

South Africa has been in a state of great ferment over events which have occurred in the Transvaal, and the newspaper offices were besieged day and night by large crowds eager for the latest telegrams. When the first news of Dr. Jameson's defeat and surrender to the Boers arrived, it was received with incredulity, but when the people were convinced of its truth by confirmatory telegrams the feeling of Englishmen and colonists was literally one of anguish. The Dutch, whose sympathies were with their brothers across the Vaal, were also affected by the news, but the Germans, Hollanders, and other foreigners did not disguise their jubilation.

From the latest advices it seems that the Chartered Company's men, when they surrendered, were entirely done up, some of them almost sleeping in their saddles as they were escorted to Krugersdorp. Here there was a scene which will not soon be forgotten. The Boers freely mixed and talked with them. Provisions were brought and devoured with ravenous hunger. In many cases the Boers gave up their own scant stock of provisions to the starving men for whom they expressed the utmost admiration for their pluckiness and determination. In fact, the Boers were treating their prisoners with great consideration and generosity, and to repeat the words of one of the men who escaped, "They treated us very well, I must say that for them. Indeed they treated us very well. There was no jeering at us or anything of that sort. One of them said he was sorry to shoot such young men, and my opinion is that they were really sorry for us. They recognised that we were simply carrying out orders, and they did not conceal their regard for the way in which we had done what we had been told to do."

FEELING AGAINST JOHANNESBURG.

A great revulsion of feeling has set in against Johannesburg for its inactivity. The Reform Committee, according to a letter found on the battlefield, first invited Dr. Jameson to their assistance, then disavowed him when he was well on his way, and finally left him in the lurch when he was fighting for their cause at their very doors. The "Transvaal Advertiser," hitherto an invariable supporter of the Uitlanders, denounces Johannesburg, and says that lawless as was Jameson's action it was plucky and worthy of admiration. He risked all for Johannesburg and lost, and, although he was so close the Johannesburgers did not make any attempt to help him. Continuing the journal says, "If anything could soften the blow which has fallen upon the vanquished it must be the conduct of the Boer leaders and of the Burghers under their command towards their fallen foe, they have proved themselves men in the highest sense of the word." The article concludes that after such conduct as this the Rand people are no longer to be trusted by their foes or believed in by their friends.' They are not to be depended upon, and are consequently undeserving of the boon which they ask. So long as their skins were in no danger, they could assume a bold front and threaten the power holders with their displeasure, but when the occasion arose for them to run a likely risk they sat quiet and sent deputations. With such an emasculated crowd the Government will have no difficult task in taking away weapons they do not venture to use, and handing them over to the contempt of the civilised world. We have hitherto fought hard for the recognition of claims which are just and reasonable in themselves, but until political privileges can be confided to more worthy hands than those who are clamouring for them at Johannesburg, we shall hold our peace. Our sense of right and justice has been outraged by the position taken up by the Rand throughout this crisis, and the prospect of the policy of this country falling into the hands of the Johannesburg leaders has alarmed us. We could have been resigned to that prospect if the men who are now prominent as leaders possessed the attributes of English gentlemen.

THE LETTER ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

Dr. Jameson, interviewed by Reuter's Agent, said little beyond that he failed owing to the lack of support expected when Krugersdorp station was reached. Although assistance from his allies failed, he might have escaped if the rails had been destroyed, as the Boer forces were without ammunition for some time, till an express engine with a truck arrived on the scene. It afterwards transpired that the ammunition was fetched out of Johannesburg, and that the Reform Committee made no effort to stop it. The following letter was found on the battlefield:—

"Johannesburg, December 20.

"Dr. Jameson.—Dear Sir,—The position of matters in this State has become so critical that at no distant period there will be a conflict between the Government and the Uitlander population. It is scarcely necessary for us to recapitulate what is now a matter of history. Suffice it that the position of thousands of Englishmen and others is rapidly becoming intolerable. Not satisfied with making the Uitlanders pay virtually the whole of the revenue of the country while denying them representation, the policy has been steadily to encroach upon the liberty of the subject, and to undermine the security of property to such an extent as to leave a very deep-seated cause of discontent and danger. A foreign corporation of Hollanders is to a considerable extent controlling our destinies, and in conjunction with the Boer leaders is endeavouring to cast them in a mould which is wholly foreign to the genius of the people. Every public act betrays the most positive hostility, not only to everything English, but to the neighbouring States as well. In short, the internal policy of the Government is such as to have roused into antagonism not only practically the whole body of Uitlanders, but a large number of the Boers, while its external policy has exasperated the neighbouring States, causing the possibility of great danger to the peace and independence of the Republic. Public feeling is in a condition of smouldering discontent. All the petitions of the people have been refused with a greater or less degree of contempt, and in the debate on the franchise petition, signed by nearly 40,000 people, one member challenged the Uitlanders to fight for the right they asked for, and not a single member spoke against him. Not to go into details, we may say that the Government called into existence all the elements necessary for armed conflict. The one desire of the people here is for fairplay and the maintenance of the independence and the preservation of their public liberties, without which life is not worth having. The Government denies these things, and violates the national sense of Englishmen at every turn. What we have to consider is what will be the condition of things here, in the event of conflict, with thousands of unarmed men, women, and children of our race. They will be at the mercy of well-armed Boers, while property of enormous value would be in the greatest peril. We cannot contemplate the future without the gravest apprehension, and feel that we are justified in taking steps to prevent the shedding of blood to ensure the protection of our rights. It is under these circumstances that we feel constrained to call upon you to come to our aid should a disturbance arise here. The circumstances are so extreme that we cannot avoid this step, and we cannot but believe that you and the men under you will not fail to come to the rescue of the people who would be so situated. We guarantee any expense that may be incurred by you in helping us, and ask you to believe that nothing but the sternest necessity has prompted this appeal.—We are, yours faithfully (signed), Chas. Leonard, Francis Rhodes, Lionel Phillips, John Hayes Hammond, George Farrar."

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, February 10.

10 p.m.	75·3

TUESDAY, February 11

6 a.m.	70·9
10 a.m.	77·3
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	79·6

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This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

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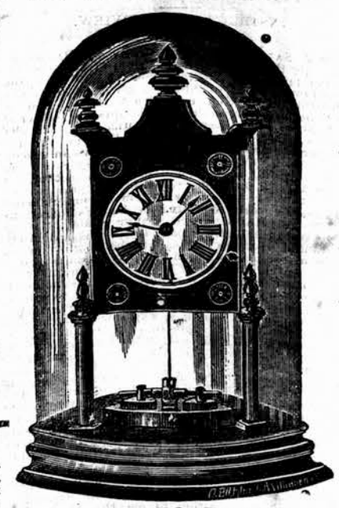
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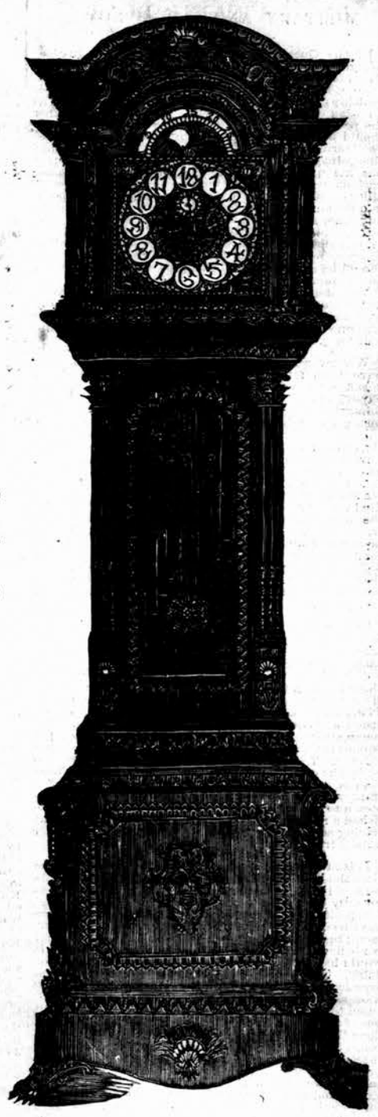
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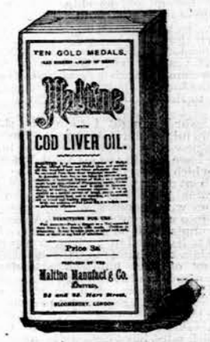
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